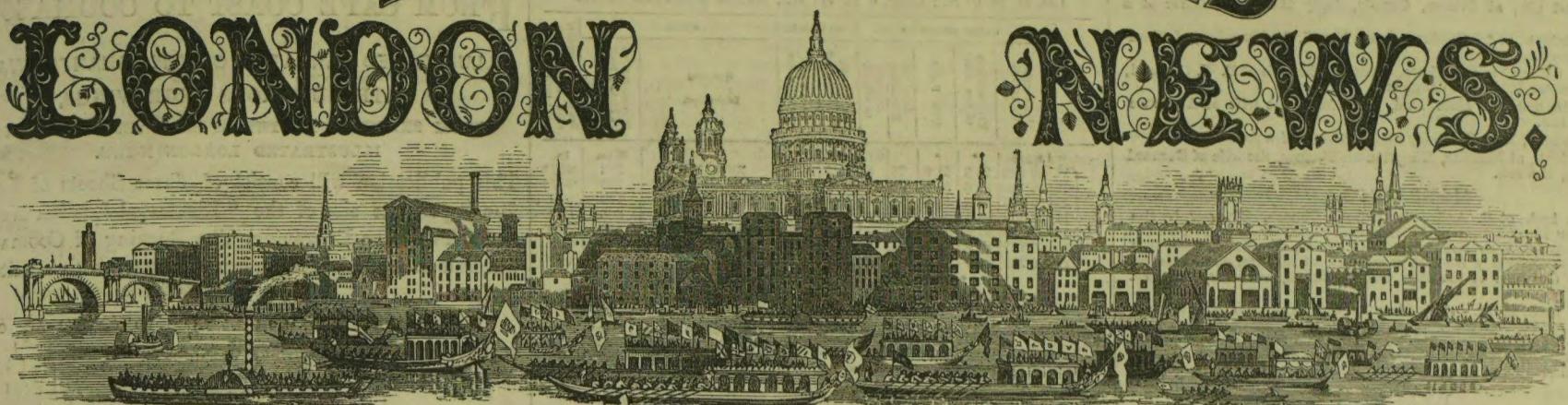


# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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THE ASHANTEE WAR: THE NAVAL BRIGADE CLEARING THE STREETS OF COOMASSIE.  
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



construction of the Empire as one of the least likely events which the future could produce. The surrender at Sedan seemed at the time to have utterly and for ever destroyed all those illusions which Frenchmen had cherished in connection with the Second Empire. That terrible catastrophe laid bare to their view the hidden springs from which the life of the Imperial Government had been derived. There was no natural, honest, or enduring vitality in it. Its official mechanism, complicated as it seemed, served but to answer the purposes of selfishness and corruption. The system had puffed up the vainglory of the nation until nothing appeared to be beyond reach of its fancied capabilities. The Franco-German War, into which the Government had plunged—mainly, it was suspected, with a view to the furtherance of dynastic objects—rudely disclosed to the nation the hollowness of its official system, when it was too late to remedy the evil. All France at that time reprobated the Empire as an untrustworthy pretence. “Nous sommes trahis!” was the universal cry. Imperialism scarcely durst let its voice be heard. The National Assembly at Bordeaux almost unanimously pronounced its condemnation. Ostensibly, it has even now but a slender following. Republicanism of some shade or other triumphs over it in every election in which their respective claims are brought into competition; and the probability seems to be that, if the ruling authorities at Versailles were to arrange for taking a plebiscite to-morrow, the Prince Imperial would find his services declined.

And yet the ceremonial of Monday last may peradventure foreshadow a momentous fact. Time and events may possibly obliterate from the memory of Frenchmen the miseries inflicted upon their country by two expositions of Imperial regime. Certainly, such a result would appear to sober-minded politicians to be among the last to be expected. But, if anything can prepare the way for it, the fatuous proceedings of the present French Government are not unlikely to do so. France desires above all things a quiet and prolonged breathing time, and there is no saying what her people will not put up with rather than be caught in another revolutionary cyclone. But the disfranchisement of not less than a third of the electoral body may be expected to test with great severity the forbearance of the people, and may even, if carried into effect, after all miscarry as to the chief intention it is meant to subserve. But who can tell what effect these impolitic projects may have upon the popular temper? And, inasmuch as the name of Napoleon is closely associated with universal suffrage, who will be bold enough to say that the attempt of the Monarchical party to tamper with the latter may not, by contrast, shed a glare of attraction upon the former? The hopeless dreams of one party are sometimes turned into realities by the inconceivable follies of another.

#### THE COURT.

The Queen's dinner-party at Buckingham Palace on Thursday week included the Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, the Duke and Duchess of Abercorn, the Earl and Countess of Derby, the Duchess of Roxburgh, Lady Emma Osborne, M. Ozerow, and Viscount Torrington. Prince Arthur and Prince Leopold went to the Opéra Comique Theatre. Prince Leopold returned to Oxford the following day. Prince Arthur visited the Duc d'Aumale and the French Ambassador at the Embassy, Albert-gate. His Royal Highness and Princess Beatrice went to the Olympic Theatre.

On Saturday last the Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, visited the Duke and Duchess of Argyll at Argyll Lodge, Campden-hill. Subsequently her Majesty, with Princess Beatrice, left Buckingham Palace upon her return to Windsor. The Queen, escorted by a detachment of the Royal Horse Guards, drove to Paddington, and travelled thence by a special train upon the Great Western Railway to Windsor, arriving at the castle at half-past five o'clock. Princess Wiesemsky, Prince Bariatinsky, and M. de Ozerow took leave of the Queen previous to their return to Russia.

On Sunday her Majesty and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service in the private chapel of the castle. The Rev. G. G. Bradley, Master of University College, Oxford, officiated. The Right Hon. R. A. Cross and the Dean of Windsor and the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley dined with the Queen.

Monday was the anniversary of the death of the Duchess of Kent. By command of her Majesty the mausoleum at Frogmore was opened between the hours of twelve o'clock and half-past four, to enable the ladies and gentlemen and the servants of the household to visit the tomb.

On Tuesday the Queen held a Council, at which were present the Right Hon. B. Disraeli, the Marquis of Hertford, the Right Hon. R. A. Cross, and Lord John Manners. Mr. Edward Strathearn Gordon (the Lord Advocate of Scotland) was introduced and sworn in a member of the Privy Council. The Right Hon. B. Disraeli, the Right Hon. R. A. Cross, and the Lord Chamberlain had audiences of her Majesty. Sir Arthur Helps was Clerk of the Council. The Lord and Groom in Waiting were in attendance. Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and the Marquis of Lorne arrived at the castle. The Queen's dinner party included Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne, the Duchess of Roxburgh, the Marchioness of Ely, the Earl of Dunmore, and Colonel the Hon. A. Liddell.

Wednesday was the twenty-sixth anniversary of the birth-day of Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne). The band of the Grenadier Guards, under the direction of Mr. D. Godfrey, serenaded under the windows of her Royal Highness in the morning. The Queen held a Court at the castle to receive addresses of congratulation on the marriage of the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh from the University of Oxford, the University of Cambridge, the Corporation of the city of London, the body of English Presbyterian ministers resident in or near the cities of London and Westminster, the general body of Protestant Dissenting ministers of the three denominations, the Corporation of the city of Dublin, and the Corporation of the city of Edinburgh. Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and Princess Beatrice, entered the White Drawing-Room at three o'clock. In at-

terance were the Duchess of Wellington, the Duchess of Roxburgh, with the great officers of state and the gentlemen in waiting. The Right Hon. R. A. Cross was present. After the receiving of and replying to the addresses by the Queen the chief members of the deputations severally kissed hands. Luncheon was served in the Waterloo Chamber. A guard of honour of the Grenadier Guards, with the band of the regiment, was mounted in the quadrangle of the castle.

The Queen, with the members of the Royal family, has walked and driven out daily.

Her Majesty will hold a Drawingroom on Wednesday next at Buckingham Palace.

The Earl of Dunmore and Colonel the Hon. A. Liddell have succeeded Viscount Torrington and the Hon. Mortimer Sackville West as Lord and Groom in Waiting to the Queen.

#### THE QUEEN'S COURT.

The Queen held a Court at Buckingham Palace, yesterday (Friday) week, for the special purpose of introducing distinguished personages to the Duchess of Edinburgh. An Illustration of the ceremony is given on page 280. Prince Arthur, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, the Duke of Teck, the Duc d'Aumale, and the Maharajah Duleep Singh were present at the Court. The Maharajah was prevented by indisposition from being present. The usual state ceremonial was observed. The Queen, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh and the other members of the Royal family, entered the Throne-Room at three o'clock.

The Queen wore a black satin dress, with a train trimmed with crape and jet, and a small diamond crown over a white tulle veil. Her Majesty also wore a necklace, cross and brooch of diamonds, the ribbon and star of the Order of the Garter, the Victoria and Albert order, the orders of Louise of Prussia, St. Catherine of Prussia, the Saxe-Coburg and Gotha family order, and the Portuguese order of St. Isabelle.

The Duchess of Edinburgh wore a train of pale pink satin trimmed with two flounces of English lace, headed with a roll of satin and pearls; petticoat of white tulle over white silk, festooned with wreaths of wild roses. Head-dress: coronet of diamonds, white feathers, and tulle veil. Ornaments: necklace and brooch of diamonds and sapphires. Orders: the Russian Order of St. Catherine and the Coburg order.

Nearly 500 persons of distinction received notifications to attend the Court, and about one hundred presentations were made to the Queen.

#### THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales dined, on Thursday week, with Colonel Baillie and the officers of the Royal Horse Guards at the Albany-street Barracks. The Princess of Wales dined with the Queen. On the following day the Duke and Duchess of Teck visited their Royal Highnesses at Marlborough House. Prince and Princess Christian and the Duc d'Aumale dined with the Prince and Princess, and accompanied their Royal Highnesses to the Holborn Theatre. On Sunday the Prince and Princess attended Divine service at the Chapel Royal, St. James's. On Monday their Royal Highnesses, with their two sons, Prince Albert Victor and Prince George, visited the Landseer collection of pictures at Burlington House. The Prince and Princess gave a dinner to the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, at which were present Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and the Marquis of Lorne, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, Count and Countess Gleichen, Princess Wiesemsky, Prince Bariatinsky, M. Ozerow, and about thirty other guests. The band of the Grenadier Guards was in attendance, under the direction of Mr. D. Godfrey. On Tuesday the Prince hunted with her Majesty's stag-hounds at Stoke-common. The Princess, with her children, has taken her usual daily drives.

#### THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, after their public entry into London on Thursday week, received visits at Buckingham Palace from the Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince Albert Victor and George and Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maude of Wales, Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and the Marquis of Lorne, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar. The Duke and Duchess afterwards paid visits to the several Royal personages at their respective residences. On Tuesday the Duke and Duchess visited the Empress Eugénie and the Prince Imperial at Camden House, Chiselhurst. In the evening their Royal Highnesses, with the Prince and Princess of Wales, went to Her Majesty's Opera at Drury Lane. On Thursday, pursuant to previous arrangement, the Corporation of the city of London went from Guildhall in a body to Buckingham Palace, to present an address of congratulation to their Royal Highnesses on their marriage. The Duke and Duchess have visited various places of interest in the metropolis during the week.

The coming of age of the Prince Imperial was celebrated at Chiselhurst by a fête, on Monday, which was attended by upwards of 6000 Bonapartists.

The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough have arrived at their residence in St. James's-square from Paris.

The Duke of Buccleuch has arrived at Montagu House from Dalkeith Palace.

The Marquis of Lansdowne has returned to Lansdowne House from Ireland.

The Earl and Countess of Dunmore have arrived at Carlton House-terrace.

The Earl of Macclesfield and the Ladies Parker have arrived at their residence in Eaton-square from Sherborne Castle, Oxon.

The Earl of Hartington and Lady Philippa Stanhope have left town for Elvaston Castle, Derby.

Baroness Burdett-Coutts has arrived at her residence in Stratton-street, Piccadilly, from Edinburgh.

Viscount Nevill, eldest son of the Earl and Countess of Abergavenny, attained his majority on the 4th inst.

The Countess of Derby received a distinguished company on Wednesday night, at the family residence in St. James's-square, after the Earl of Derby's full-dress dinner, officiating for the Lord President of the Council. The Right Hon. B. Disraeli also gave a Ministerial banquet.

Telegraphic operations at Woolwich Arsenal and Dockyard, as well as at other Government establishments, are to be taken under the charge of the General Post Office authorities.

The total number of petitions complaining of returns at the late general election is twenty-one. The Judges on the rota for the present year are Mr. Baron Bramwell, Mr. Justice Mellor, and Mr. Justice Grove.

Mr. John Parrington, of Liverpool, has purchased, for presentation to the “Walker Gallery” (which is to be erected in that town at the expense of Mr. A. B. Walker, the Mayor), the fine picture, by Sir John Gilbert, of “The Rear Guard of an Army Bringing Up the Baggage-Waggons.”

#### METROPOLITAN NEWS.

A reduction of 2s. per ton in the price of coal was on Monday quoted upon the Coal Exchange.

By consent of the commissioners of Russell-square, Messrs. John Waterer and Sons, of Bagshot, will, during the month of June, hold their exhibition of rhododendrons in these gardens.

Professor Fawcett, on Wednesday, attended a crowded meeting in Shoreditch Townhall, called for the purpose of presenting to him a requisition to become a candidate for the representation of the borough in the event of another election.

The council of the Society of Arts has voted £20 to the Royal Architectural Museum, Dean's-yard, Westminster, to assist in establishing the classes for artisans for technological instruction lately set on foot in that institution.

The Company of Fishmongers, through the kind advocacy of Mr. George Moore, have made a grant of fifty guineas to the Cabdrivers' Benevolent Association, 15, Soho-square, as a contribution to the annuity fund for aged or infirm cabmen who are members of the association.

Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., has received from the London and Westminster Working Men's Constitutional Association an address congratulating him on his elevation to Ministerial dignity and on the further honour of having a Conservative colleague in the representation of Westminster.

Mr. Thomas Brassey, M.P., presided, last Saturday, at the annual festival of the London Association of Foremen Engineers and Draughtsmen. In giving the toast of the evening, Mr. Brassey enlarged on the importance of providing cheap and perfect technical education for the children of artisans.

Her Majesty has, through General Sir T. Biddulph, K.C.B., forwarded her usual annual subscription of £50 to the National Life-Boat Institution. Its jubilee meeting is to be held at the London Tavern, on Thursday next, the 26th inst.—the Duke of Northumberland, president of the institution, taking the chair.

A meeting of the Victoria (Philosophical) Institute took place on Monday evening, when several new members were elected. The Rev. B. Savile read a paper on the Results of the Latest Inquiries Conducted by Archaeologists into the Chronology of Egypt, and Comparing the Results with the Bible Accounts. A discussion was begun by a communication from Dr. S. Birch being read.

A dinner was given, on Wednesday, by the City Carlton Club to the Conservative members for the metropolis. About 200 covers were laid, and the chair was occupied by Mr. Ashurst. Colonel Beresford responded for the Houses of Parliament; Mr. J. G. Hubbard, M.P., for the City members; and Mr. O. E. Cope, M.P., for the Conservative members for the metropolitan counties.

The consecration of Dr. Redwood, who has been appointed by the Pope to be Bishop of Wellington, New Zealand, took place, on Tuesday, at St. Anne's, Spicer-street, Spitalfields, the principal church in England of the Marists, of which order Dr. Redwood is a member. Dr. Manning officiated, assisted by Dr. Weather, Bishop of Amycla, and Dr. Danell, Bishop of Southwark.

The total number of paupers in the metropolitan district last week was 107,542, of whom 36,842 were in workhouses and 70,700 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in the years 1873, 1872, and 1871, these figures showed a decrease respectively of 11,511, 12,608, and 40,186. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 603, of whom 421 were men, 144 women, and 38 children under sixteen.

The Right Hon. W. E. Forster presided, on Wednesday, at the annual meeting of the Charity Organisation Society, which was also attended by Archbishop Manning and Sir O. Trevelyan. In his address he stated that during the past year nearly 15,000 cases had been investigated by the society, and a third of them dismissed as undeserving. Of the remainder about 6000 had been relieved by the society, and 4000 referred to other sources of relief. Mr. Slater-Booth, M.P., and Mr. Walter, M.P., were also amongst the speakers.

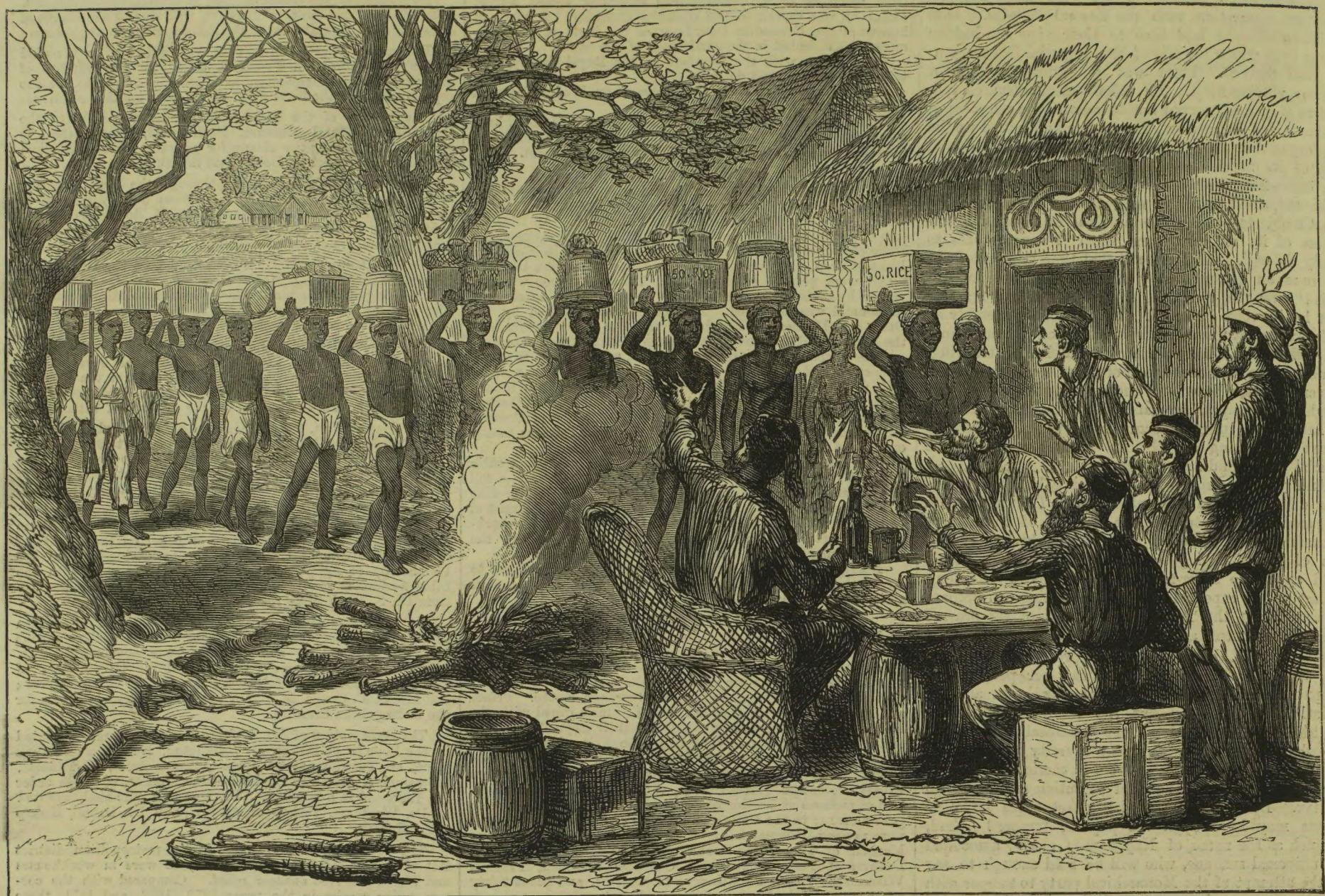
A memorial to the Chancellor of the Exchequer was adopted, on Monday, at a general meeting of the Association for the Repeal of the Railway Passenger Duty; and on Tuesday a deputation representing the principal railway interests in the kingdom waited upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer and urged the total abolition of the taxes upon locomotion. The right hon. gentleman admitted that the question was one of national importance, and promised that in framing the forthcoming Budget the views of the deputation should receive the serious attention of the Government.

At Wednesday's meeting of the London School Board a letter addressed by Mr. Francis Peck to Sir C. Reed, M.P., the chairman, was read, inclosing £500 to be expended within one year in defraying the cost of examinations in the Bible and in the principles of religion and morality, one of the subjects of daily instruction in the board schools. A resolution was adopted by the board, at the instance of Dr. Rigg, requesting the statistical committee to consider whether the past three years' experience modified the conclusions originally arrived at with respect to the number of children still to be provided for.

The demonstration in Hyde Park in favour of an amnesty for the Fenian prisoners, which had been talked of for some weeks, took place on Sunday. A procession of 6000 or 7000 persons marched from Trafalgar-square with flags and bands of music through the principal streets of the West-End to the “Reformers' Tree” in Hyde Park, where a meeting was held, and resolutions passed calling upon Mr. Disraeli to use his influence with her Majesty to induce her to grant an amnesty to the forty Fenian prisoners in gaol. It was understood that the committee should arrange for sending a deputation to Mr. Disraeli, if necessary. There were about 25,000 or 30,000 persons in the park, but there was not much disturbance.

Last week 2236 births and 1524 deaths were registered in London, the former having been 292 and the latter 187 below the average numbers. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs and phthisis, which in the two previous weeks had been 667 and 609, further declined last week to 584, and were 9 below the average; 271 resulted from bronchitis, 158 from phthisis, and 97 from pneumonia. There was one death from smallpox, 52 from measles, 22 from scarlet fever, 2 from diphtheria, 66 from whooping-cough, 37 from different forms of fever, and 8 from diarrhoea; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 188 deaths were referred, against 213 and 177 in the two preceding weeks. The 37 deaths from fever were 10 below the average weekly number, but exceeded by 18 those returned in the previous week; 4 were certified as typhus, 24 as enteric or typhoid, and 9 as simple continued fever. The mean temperature was 35.7 deg., and 5.2 below the average. On Wednesday the mean was only 28.7 deg., and 12.2 deg. in defect, whereas on Saturday it rose to 44.5 deg., and was 3.0 deg. above the average.

THE ASHANTEE WAR—SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



ARRIVAL OF STORES.



A NIGHT ALARM.



THE RETURN FROM COOMASSIE: CROSSING A RIVER.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

## THE ASHANTEE WAR.

Our news of the termination of this most successful military enterprise is now complete. Sir Garnet Wolseley, who was received with a festive triumph on his return to Cape Coast Castle, has sent a last batch of the subordinate commanding officers' despatches to the Secretary of State for War. The troops have returned to England and have been met with the popular welcome and deserved praises they might fairly expect. The Tamar troop-ship, with the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, the Royal Artillery, and Royal Marine Artillery, arrived at Portsmouth at three o'clock in the morning on Thursday last. The Sarmatian, with the 42nd Highlanders, and the Himalaya, with the Rifle Brigade, were daily expected. Our Special Artist, Mr. Melton Prior, arrived in London this week. In a very few days we shall publish, apart from the ordinary weekly issue of this Journal, an ILLUSTRATED NARRATIVE of the ASHANTEE WAR, expressly written for the occasion, and furnished with a large number of the ENGRAVINGS, from our Special Artist's SKETCHES, which have appeared during the autumn and winter months. Meantime, a few more are presented in this week's paper, and we shall give others of equal interest with the least possible delay. A Portrait of Major-General Sir Garnet Wolseley is in preparation for our next.

The subjects of five Illustrations in this Number of our Journal are the following incidents witnessed and sketched by our Special Artist—the 42nd Highlanders fighting at the battle of Amoafu, on Jan. 31; the scene in the city of Coomassie, on Feb. 6, when the streets were cleared by the Naval Brigade, previously to setting the town on fire; the troops crossing the river Ordah, which was dangerously swollen by the rains, on their first day's return march from Coomassie; and two minor incidents—namely, a night alarm in the camp, and the reception of a train of carriers with army stores.

With reference to the gallant behaviour of the 42nd Highlanders (Black Watch) at the battle of Amoafu, with the 23rd (Welsh Fusiliers) and Rait's field artillery, comprising the foremost column of attack, under command of Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Alison, C.B., we quote the following account by an eye-witness:—

"The 42nd and the eighty men of the 23rd Regiment, now up with us, were under Sir Archibald, and to them was intrusted the task of forcing the enemy's position in the direct front. As the Ashantee tactics are always the same, and consist of a trap to draw on the enemy in front while they push on one or both his flanks through the dense bush, preparations had been made for this. Half the Naval Brigade and Russell's regiment were to clear and protect the left, while the other half of the Naval Brigade and Wood's regiment guarded the right. The Rifle Brigade was retained as a reserve in the General's own hands. Rait's two guns, under his own orders, were with Sir Archibald, and a rocket was with each of the flanking parties. These arrangements, however, were some time in developing themselves, because of the slow progress which alone can be made in moving out from a narrow path. The first line of Sir Archibald Alison's column in front was sent out in skirmishing order through the bush, and had soon to be supported by the second, and not long after by another company. The Engineer labourers moving with them cut down the bush partially to aid their advance. The resistance offered to them by the Ashantees, completely concealed in the bush, and knowing the ground perfectly, was even at the first considerable; but it was not till a marshy piece of ground about 800 yards from Inesarfu was reached that the really serious opposition was experienced. By this time five companies were already skirmishing, the slugs were dropping thick and fast, and there was a moment or two when the men's nerves were certainly in a very ticklish condition. There is something very unpleasant about shots that come suddenly out, sometimes singly, sometimes in loud and continually repeated bursts, from places that a moment before gave no indication of human life; but when, in addition to this, the ground became so marshy and slippery that in the movement forward every step serve to disclose the position of the men to the perfectly-concealed foe, the situation was trying. Fortunately, the enemy were pitching in slugs, and not bullets, or scarcely a man of the Black Watch would have lived to tell the tale. As it was, there were few of the officers who did not receive a scratch. Major Baird was seriously wounded whilst in active command of the regiment; and, although few of the officers' wounds were of a disabling character, several were by no means pleasant. Major Macpherson, among the number, was hit in several places. The greater part of the 105 wounded men of the regiment were struck during the pause and delay, whilst it seemed impossible to subdue the fire of the Ashantees, and equally impossible to advance over the marshy ground and through the dense bush with such a rush as was necessary to make them give way. It was at this critical moment that Captain Rait's gun—there was no room for two—came into action on the direct line of advance. The shells, fired at that short distance with deadly effect, soon forced the enemy to clear the road in the front, and as they gave way upon their own left upon the road the 42nd pushed them on from that point along the whole line, and they began to yield. About fifty yards or more farther up, Rait's guns again came into action against the enemy, who had at once taken up a fresh position, as the bush prevented the Black Watch from forming quickly. Again the enemy perforce gave way before the shells along the road; again the 42nd took instant advantage of it, and the enemy rolled back. The men were now in such high spirits that the terrors of the bush were no more. Sir Archibald saw that the moment had now come. He ordered the pibroch to sound. Down altogether, with a ringing cheer, went the splendid regiment under his orders, straight at the concealed foe. No enemy could have withstood such a charge when the opportunity for delivering it had fairly come. Away bolted every Ashantee in front of them, away down one hill and up another, on which stood the village of Amoafu itself. Along the road Rait's little guns pelted after the enemy as often as he tried to turn. Up the hill the guns went hardly less quickly than the flying enemy, though each had to be carried on by the Houssas and placed again for action. By twenty minutes past eleven the village was in our hands, and Rait had put telling shells after the retreating enemy as he was racing along the broad expanse of ground which had formed a portion of the Ashantee camp."

The return march from Coomassie was a most critical operation, for the country is intersected with rivers, which were hourly rising and threatening to become impassable from the tremendous and continuous storms of rain beginning on the 5th, the day after Coomassie was entered by our troops. It was this emergency that caused the hasty departure of Sir Garnet on the 6th from the Ashantee capital; all the more because it was coupled with the apprehension of sickness among them from the malaria that is always engendered by the commencement of the rainy season in a tropical climate. The General observes, in his despatch of the 7th from Agemamnu:—"This return march was not made without difficulty. The streams and rivers had become so swollen, from the effect of the tornadoes of the last few days, that the shallow

swamps had become waist-deep. The water in the river Ordah had yesterday submerged the bridge constructed on the night of the 3rd inst., and was still rising when the troops passed the river. But the convoys were all taken over in safety; and the men of the Rifle Brigade and 42nd Regiment, before whose arrival the bridge had commenced to give way, undressed, passed their clothes over the heads of natives, and themselves forded the stream, in one part fully 5 ft. deep."

In addition to these events of the campaign through the Ashantee country, one or two sketches made by our Artist in the neighbourhood of Cape Coast Castle find place in our Paper this week. The Sweet River is well known to all who have visited the Gold Coast. It is a few miles out along the road between Cape Coast Castle and Elmina.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent at Paris.)

Thursday, March 19.

The coming of age of the Prince Imperial, on Monday last, appears to have excited far more attention in England than in France, where the event passed by almost unnoticed. Simply in Corsica a solitary band paraded the streets of Bastia waving tricolour flags, singing "Partant pour la Syrie," and shouting "Vive Napoléon!" One of the Paris Republican papers spitefully attributes the little notice taken of the event over here to the circumstance of the entire Imperialist party having crossed the Channel on a pilgrimage to Chisellhurst. The *Figaro* less ill-naturedly remarks that a few thousand Imperialists carrying addresses signed by a few hundred thousand others of their way of thinking to the Prince at Chisellhurst will not suffice to restore the Empire. Generally speaking, the Prince's address has been rather severely criticised by the Paris journals, several of them even pointing out certain palpable faults of style as proof positive that M. Rouher had no hand in it, and that it must have been entirely the Prince's own composition.

Queen Victoria's letter to Marshal MacMahon notifying the marriage of the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh is duly recorded in the journals.

The Duc de Broglie and his colleagues have experienced another embarrassing check. The powers of the present municipal councils expire on April 30 next, and to prevent any fresh elections, which would inevitably lead to the forced resignation of the numerous "administrative commissions" now installed in different parts of the country, and would, moreover, furnish the electors with a grand opportunity for expressing their dissatisfaction of the present arbitrary régime, the Cabinet has presented a bill for prolonging the nominal duration of the municipal councils until Dec. 31. This measure is brought forward under the specious pretext of allowing time for enacting a new law upon municipal elections; but the truth is that the Duc de Broglie has no desire to change the present state of things. One third of the municipal councils are suspended, administrative commissions occupy their place, the Mayors chosen by the electors have been removed, and Government nominees now guarantee "moral order" throughout the country.

The majority of the Committee appointed to examine the bill are, however, opposed to it on the ground that it encroaches upon the rights of the electors in maintaining the present municipal councillors in office; while, to add to the discomfiture of the Government, the Committee have chosen two ex-Republican Mayors—M. Rameau and M. Tassin—as their president and secretary. This defeat of the Government has naturally caused some sensation; still it is impossible to say which way the Assembly will vote when the question comes on for debate. The Republicans had a majority in the Committee on the project for prolonging Marshal MacMahon's powers, but were defeated when the matter was brought on for discussion. The debate which took place in the Assembly yesterday will, however, throw some light upon the future votes of the Chamber. The Assembly was crowded, M. Thiers being present. M. Challemel-Lacour explained the interpellation of the Left relative to the Duc de Broglie's circular on the nomination of Mayors. He discussed the terms of the bill prolonging Marshal MacMahon's powers, the statements made from time to time by the Ministers, and the speech of Marshal MacMahon, and he affirmed that the country desired the definitive establishment of the Republic. His speech was frequently cheered by the Left. The Duc de Broglie replied, saying that the Septennat had been confided to Marshal MacMahon in such a manner that he could not be dispossessed, the object of the prolongation of his power being to secure France seven years of stability. M. Cazenove de Pradines, a Legitimist deputy, made a statement respecting the Septennat, viewed from a Monarchical standpoint. The Duc de Broglie said the Government did not accept any responsibility for the previous speaker's opinions. M. Buffet then read two orders of the day presented respectively by the Extreme Left and Left Centre, blaming the Government for the want of harmony between its words and its acts. After some short explanations from M. Lacaze, of the Left Centre, and M. Brisson, of the Extreme Left, the Assembly, by 380 votes against 318, adopted the order of the day pure and simple, which had priority, giving the Government a majority of 62.

The deficit in the Budget now amounts only to the bagatelle of twenty millions of francs, but where they will be found it is difficult to say. After M. Pouyer-Quertier had carried his amendment establishing the excise system at the sugar-refineries from July 1, 1875, he brought forward a second proposition rendering it partially applicable at once. This the Chamber rejected by 456 votes against 113, after an animated debate, in which several members of the Government took part. The surtax upon salt, proposed by MM. de Broglie and Magne and seconded by the Budget Committee, then came on for discussion; but it was most vehemently opposed on all sides, and eventually negatived by 410 votes to 270.

With regard to the new electoral law, laid upon the table of the Assembly a few days ago, the Duc de Broglie has informed the Committee of Thirty that he accepts the reporters' proposals in the main, and will only ask for one or two unimportant alterations when the bill comes on for discussion. At a recent meeting of the Committee a member proposed to disfranchise the colonies, citing the example of England in support of his suggestion; whereupon M. Laboulaye at once silenced him by observing that Great Britain lost her American colonies through not allowing them to be represented in the British Parliament.

Count de Kératry and other deputies from Brittany are agitating for M. Gambetta's prosecution on the ground that he is responsible for the deaths of the unfortunate Mobiles who perished from cold and neglect at the camp of Conlie during the late war. Numerous petitions having been sent to the Assembly on the subject, a Committee has been appointed to inquire into the matter.

M. Emile Ollivier has published the address he was to have read to the Academy in a brochure, preceded by a singularly

bitter preface, in which he relates the various incidents to which his proposed reception gave rise. He was present at Tuesday's sitting of the Academy.

"La Jeunesse de Louis XIV.," one of the best of Alexander Dumas père's historical dramas, has been produced with tolerable success at the Odéon, M. Alexander Dumas fils having previously revised and, indeed, considerably modified the play. Madame Lenoir Josserand, who died here recently, has left 10,000,000 francs for the purpose of building a hospital, to be named after her late husband. M. Josserand on his death left his wife a magnificent collection of miniatures, snuffboxes, and other costly objects of art, of the estimated value of 800,000 francs, being the collection of thirty years. According to her late husband's wishes, Madame Josserand has left all these articles to the State.

## SPAIN.

One or two isolated successes are reported to have been gained over the Carlists, in the most important of which there were about fifty Carlists killed. Matters before Bilbao hang fire, though a great battle is considered imminent.

A decree has been issued by the Government imposing a tax of five centimes upon all telegrams on and after April 1. Telegrams sent abroad are not to be subject to the tax.

Decrees are published in Madrid reorganising the Administration of Cuba. They abolish the political governorship of Havannah, substituting for it an Alcalde Corregidor. General Concha is appointed Captain-General, and proceeds at once to the island, by way of Santander.

## PORTUGAL.

Only eight dissentient votes are recorded in the Act of the Lisbon Cortes by which the maintenance of the dotation is granted to the Infante Dom Augusto. The demonstration is hailed as favourable not only to the Monarchical system, but to the present dynasty of Portugal.

## GERMANY.

It is announced from Berlin that the Emperor of Russia will arrive there on May 3, on his way to Stuttgart, where the marriage of Duke Eugene of Wurtemburg with the Grand Duchess Wjera will be solemnised on May 8. His Majesty will remain at Berlin three or four days.

Notwithstanding Count Moltke's impressive plea for a large standing army, the Military Committee of the Reichstag has rejected the clause of the Army Bill fixing the peace standard at 401,000 men. The clause was supported by only four votes. An amendment was moved for making the permanent peace strength 385,000 men, but that also failed to win the favour of the Committee. Finally, the National Liberal members suggested to the Government 360,000 men as a sufficient number to hold under arms. The system of annual voting, and of two years' service, were, however, condemned by the Committee, and a scheme for strengthening the cadres was adopted. On these latter points the Government obtained signal victories.

In Monday's sitting of the German Parliament the House began the debate on the second reading of the Press Bill, the first five clauses of which were adopted as brought forward by the Committee.

## ITALY.

The Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, on Monday, enthusiastically adopted a congratulatory address to the King, which is to be presented to his Majesty on the 23rd inst., the anniversary of his accession to the throne. The directions given by the Pope for the celebration by the Church of the jubilee of King Victor Emmanuel's twenty-five years' reign are that his Majesty, being by the grace of God King of Sardinia, Piedmont, and Liguria, and by regular treaties of cession King of Lombardy and Venetia, the jubilee is to be celebrated in all the churches of these provinces, and "Te Deums" are to be chanted. In the churches of the rest of Italy, where the King is considered by the Pope as a temporary, illegitimate master, no Church celebration of the jubilee is to take place.

Signor Minghetti has introduced his triple Budget into the Chamber of Deputies with the usual proviso that his retention of office depends on its acceptance. His estimated deficit for 1873 of 133,000,000 lire overshot the mark by 35,000,000. In the current year he reckons on a deficit of 128,000,000—ten millions less than his preliminary estimate. For next year his preliminary estimates show a deficit of 79,000,000 lire. The Treasury balances are said to suffice for current requirements, and it is not proposed to issue more paper money.

A correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphs from Naples that the wall crater of Vesuvius has disappeared, and that there are no longer any eruptive phenomena.

## AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

In the Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath, on Monday, the first Ecclesiastical Bill was read the third time and passed without alteration; and on Wednesday the bill relating to the contributions which are to be made to Church funds from the property of benefices passed the second reading. An amendment was added, in virtue of which incomes set apart for the help of the sick are exempted.

The Pope has written a letter to the Bishops strongly condemning the bills, and declaring that their object is to bring the Church into subjection to the arbitrary power of the State. In a letter which the Pope has written to the Emperor, his Majesty is adjured to prevent the measures from becoming law.

There are still difficulties in the way of a new Ministerial combination at Pesth. It is doubtful if a Cabinet can be formed without admitting leaders of the Opposition hostile to the duality of the Empire. Count Andrassy has returned to Pesth to assist in the formation of the desired coalition.

The German astronomer, Maedler, died recently at Hanover.

On the 17th inst. the Challenger reached Melbourne, all well. She has been as far south as the Antarctic circle.

All dread of disturbances at Tien-Tsin has been allayed, it being ascertained that the alarm recently felt was groundless.

At the London and International Exhibition of this year, 25,000 samples of Portuguese wines will be exhibited.

It is announced in a special telegram that Stockholm is suffering fearfully from smallpox and typhus fever.

The Panama papers, received on Monday, describe another large fire in that city on the 19th ult., which destroyed the Grand Hotel and adjoining buildings.

Comayagua, the capital of Honduras, has fallen into the hands of the allied forces of Salvador and Guatemala. The conditions of the capitulation are not known, and it seems uncertain whether the "little war" is finished or not.

Disorder and loss of life have attended the Presidential elections in the Brazils. In the city of Buenos Ayres four persons were killed and twelve wounded. At Saladillo the number of deaths was seven.

An exceptional compliment was bestowed by the Porte on the new German Minister, Herr von Eichman. He received the grand cordon of the Osmanlie, hitherto reserved for Ambassadors.

We learn from Japan that the telegraph lines which were destroyed during the recent disturbances have been restored.

We learn from Rio de Janeiro that judgment has been given by the Supreme Court in the case of the Bishop of Pernambuco. He has been sentenced to four years' imprisonment.

Disturbances have broken out in the city of Mexico, the origin of the riot being the inflammatory conduct of a priest, who incited the mob to kill an American clergyman and sack his residence. Several priests have been arrested.

Prince Kalakaua has been elected King of the Sandwich Islands. The disappointed adherents of Queen Emma attacked and set fire to the House of Assembly, but some United States and British marines landed and dispersed the mob.

Intelligence has been received at Cairo of the safe arrival of Colonel Gordon at Khartoum. The removal of the extensive bank which obstructs the navigation of the White Nile is being proceeded with, and the stream is now navigable as far as Gondokoro.

An audacious robbery of jewellery has taken place at Cairo. It appears that the thieves had excavated a gallery from a neighbouring house, so contrived as to open through the door into the shop of a jeweller, by means of which they carried off diamonds and jewellery to the value of 1,200,000 francs.

Intelligence from Penang states that the commander of the Dutch troops is announcing the surrender of Acheen to the petty Rajahs along the coast, and calling upon them to give in their submission. He, at the same time, tells them that the Dutch Government will protect their trade and respect their religion. The Rajahs, however, refuse to submit.

The Municipal Council of Geneva ratified, on the 14th inst., the convention concluded on the 6th between the commissioners of the Duke and the Government of Brunswick on the one side and the town of Geneva on the other. The town of Geneva is to pay the debts of the late Duke Charles and to hand over to the museum at Brunswick the entailed objects of art, especially the famous onyx vase. In return, the reigning Duke of Brunswick recognises the town of Geneva as the universal legatee of Duke Charles. By this arrangement all lawsuits will be avoided.

#### THE INDIAN FAMINE.

The following telegram from the Viceroy, Calcutta, dated the 14th inst., addressed to the Secretary of State for India, has been received for publication:—"Official reports from Durbungah received, dated March 7, state that many of the lowest castes are suffering from actual famine. Three deaths from starvation had occurred, two being children in arms and one a man of sixty. Local arrangements for supply and distribution of food were imperfect. Sir G. Campbell is on the spot, and reports by telegraph to-day that arrangements are completing, but till further reports are received I shall feel much anxiety about Durbungah sub-division—population, 86,000. Arrangements in progress for assuring daily visitation of each village by a subordinate officer. In Mudhoobunee sub-division—population, 69,000—people are reported to be much straitened, and large numbers employed on relief works, but no cases of actual starvation. Sir G. Campbell has visited Seetamree sub-division—population, 718,000—and reports by telegraph that he is satisfied that famine is being met there. Large transport contract for supplying Northern and Western Tirhoot and Chumparun from Patna working very well. Contract for supplying Eastern Tirhoot from Barh is not working satisfactorily, but last accounts show decided improvement. Rail-way from Barh to Durbungah progressing rapidly. Reports from other districts satisfactory, especially from Bhaigulpoore. Wherever distress has arisen it has been relieved. No deaths have occurred. I hope and believe that partial failure in Eastern Tirhoot will speedily be remedied."

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, in a telegram dated Sunday, says:—"Sir R. Temple finds Western Dina-pore very bad. Government rice is now sold at 12lb. for a shilling. Transport is expeditious. Banda and Jahnsi are distressed.

A Reuter's telegram from Calcutta, dated Tuesday, gives a numerical estimate of the distress existing in the famine districts. At Tirhoot the applicants at the relief works have increased in ten days from 20,000 to 100,000, and in Rungpore they have multiplied to 400,000. The only deaths reported from actual starvation were in Tirhoot.

At the meeting of the executive committee of the Bengal Famine Relief Fund, held on Monday at the Mansion House, it was announced that upwards of £50,000 had been received, and it was decided to send £15,000, making £45,000 in all, to Mr. Schalch, the chairman of the Calcutta committee. The Lord Mayor said he had telegraphed to Mr. Schalch to the effect that the subscriptions would possibly be increased in England if the public knew how their money was being and would be spent, and had received from Mr. Schalch the following reply:—"The season of suffering will be from April to September. The Government undertakes to save life. Nevertheless, private charity is much required. The Government pays the cost of establishments and doubles private subscriptions. The whole funds are devoted to charitable relief. The labour and cooking tests are not insisted on. The Government is straining every effort, and private charity ought not to stand aloof." The Lord Mayor, after speaking of the steps taken at Salford, Bradford, Leeds, Glasgow, and other places to raise subscriptions, said that the Marquis of Salisbury, whom he saw last week, and who had contributed £500, had expressed hearty sympathy with the fund, believing that it would increase the good and kindly feelings now existing between the people of England and India. Mr. Disraeli had also sent them a handsome subscription, showing that he likewise sympathised with their efforts to relieve the distress. His Lordship added that Lord Salisbury feared that the famine would last until November next. Lord Lawrence said the information he had received from India agreed very much with that which had appeared in the newspapers. The distress was gradually extending and becoming more and more serious and grave.

A meeting was held in the Manchester Townhall, on Wednesday, to express sympathy with the sufferers by the famine in Bengal and to take measures for opening a subscription in aid of the Relief Fund. The meeting was called by the Mayor on a requisition presented to him by some of the citizens of Manchester, who were dissatisfied with the resolutions adopted at the meeting held a fortnight ago in the Mayor's Parlour. The Mayor (Mr. A. Watkin) presided, and among the speakers were Mr. Hugh Mason, Mr. Hugh Birley, M.P., and Mr. Jacob Bright. Mr. Hugh Mason, in moving that a subscription be opened, stated his conviction that the working men of Lancashire, who were grateful for what India had done during the cotton famine, were eager to join in the movement, and were only waiting for the signal. The resolution was unanimously adopted, and a committee was appointed to organise a subscription. About £2000 was subscribed during the meeting.

#### THE CHURCH. PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Anderson, Charles, to be Vicar of St. John's, Limehouse.  
Baldwin, Octavius de Leyland; Perpetual Curate of Heapey.  
Barker, Robert; Rector of Chastleton, Oxon.  
Barnes, Henry Frederick; Rector of Birkin.  
Biggs, L. C., Rector of West Chickerell, Weymouth; Chaplain of Malacca.  
Brace, Edmund C.; Chaplain to the High Sheriff of Bedfordshire.  
Braund, E.; Perpetual Curate of Christ Church, Nailsea.  
Breay, H. T.; Vicar of St. Thomas's, Wells, Somersetshire.  
Bright, John H.; Curate of Emmanuel Church, Clifton, Bristol.  
Bryant, J. H.; Vicar of Sixhills, Lincolnshire.  
Campbell, C. Cadogan; Assistant Chaplain of Düsseldorf, Germany.  
Cochrane, W. Rupert; Chaplain to the High Sheriff of Lincolnshire.  
Coles, J. J.; Organising Secretary of A.C.S. for the Midland District.  
Compton, D. G.; Rector of Barnesley, Gloucestershire.  
Cottee, W. A.; Vicar of Kingerby, Lincolnshire.  
Croft, Thomas Denman; Vicar of Kimpton, Herts.  
Darbyshire, J.; Vicar of St. Paul's, Wolverhampton.  
Davies, Herbert Williams; Rector of Hodgeston, Pembrokeshire.  
Davies, John; Vicar of Llantony, Denbighshire.  
Disney, William Henry; Vicar of Hinckley, Leicestershire.  
Dunn, William; Vicar of Ampney Crucis, Gloucestershire.  
Everett, Robert; Rector of Michel Troy with Cwmcarn.  
Gronow, Rees Grimsdale; Perpetual Curate of Marton, Cheshire.  
Hallett, J. H. Hughes; Chaplain to the High Sheriff of Kent.  
Harrison, W.; Minor Canon in Westminster Abbey.  
Hartley, J. T.; Vicar of Burneston, Yorkshire.  
Haslam, George; Vicar of Brotherton.  
Hill, Reginald Hay; Rector of St. Peter's, Thetford.  
Hilton, Arthur C.; Curate of St. Clement's and of St. Mary's, Sandwiche.  
Horsley, Henry; Rector of Todenhall, Gloucestershire.  
Ingram, W. Clavell; Vicar of St. Matthew's, Leicestershire.  
Jackson, W. Vincent; Chaplain to the High Sheriff of Bucks.  
James, W. H.; Rector of Fleet, Lincolnshire.  
Jarvis, F. A.; Rector of Kettlethorpe, Lincolnshire.  
Jenkins, John; Vicar of Litlington, Cambridgeshire.  
Jones, Richard; Vicar of Pontdolauog, Montgomeryshire.  
Jordan, Joseph; Vicar of Ogley Hay, Staffordshire.  
Kirwan, J. H.; Rector of St. John's, Cornwall.  
Kitson, B. M.; Organising Secretary of A.C.S. for Metropolitan District.  
Lawrence, William Robert; Vicar of Northleach, Gloucestershire.  
Mackrell, R.; Curate of Calcot; Assistant Secretary of A.C.S.  
Mayne, Frederick Otway; Vicar of Bearsted, Kent.  
Meynell, H.; Chaplain to the High Sheriff of Derbyshire.  
Morris, James; Vicar of Cwm, Flintshire.  
Nicholl, Robert; Vicar of Rowton, Salop.  
Nicholson, J.; Dean of Brechin.  
Parr, Edward George Codrington; Vicar of Bishop Burton.  
Pemberton, E. R.; Rector of North Huish, Devonshire.  
Perry, Samuel Edgar; Vicar of Chesterton, Cambridgeshire.  
Perry-Kenne, C. J.; Rector of Lesnewth, Cornwall.  
Pigott, Edmund Vincent; Perpetual Curate of Leiston, Salop.  
Quarrington, E. F.; Rector of Stroton, Lincolnshire.  
Rashleigh, H. B.; Vicar of Horton Kirby, Kent.  
Renaud, G.; Perpetual Curate of Christ Church, Clevedon.  
Rowland, Evan H.; to the District Chapelry of St. Peter, Middlesbrough.  
Seymour, Albert Eden; Perpetual Curate of St. Matthew's, Yiewsley.  
Somerset, B. T. G. H.; Rector of Crickhowell.  
Spencer, Leigh; Vicar of Renhold; Rural Dean of Eton.  
Stanton, William Henry; Rural Dean of Northleach.  
Storrs, J.; Rector of Somerby, Leicestershire.  
Sullivan, Eugene; Chaplain, Royal Navy.  
Symonds, Henry; Rector of Tivethall St. Margaret and St. Mary, Norfolk.  
Thomas, Hugh; Rector of Llanllan, Anglesey.  
Thomas, O. P.; Vicar of Old Newton, Suffolk.  
Warren, J.; Rector of Alverdiscott, Devonshire.  
Weston, William Robert; Vicar of Bally with Exthorpe.  
Whitehead, Henry; Vicar of Brampton, Cumberland.  
Whitelegge, Canon; Chaplain to the High Sheriff of Cheshire.  
Worsfold, John Napper; Perpetual Curate of Haddesley.

The Speaker has appointed the Hon. and Rev. Francis Byng, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen and Vicar of St. Peter's, South Kensington, to be his Chaplain.

The parish church of Llangwm, in the diocese of St. Asaph, has been reopened for Divine service, after having undergone extensive restoration.

Acting under a commission from the Primate, the Bishop of London consecrated at Lambeth Church, on Sunday, the Archdeacon of Surrey as Suffragan Bishop of Winchester, and the Rev. John Shaw Burdon Missionary Bishop for South China.

The committee charged with the erection of the memorial to the late Dean Garnier in Winchester Cathedral have decided in favour of the proposal to erect an open carved screen in place of the present stone screen which now divides the nave from the choir. The cost of the new screen, as designed by Sir G. G. Scott, will be £1500, of which £800 has been promised.

Mr. Lawrence Hall, a wealthy cotton-spinner, who owns extensive mills at Black-lane, one of the extremities of the town of Radcliffe, near Manchester, has offered £3000 towards the erection of an episcopal church for the locality, on condition that an additional £1000 be raised by the end of the present year. The Earl of Wilton, who contributed so largely to the fund for the enlargement and restoration of Radcliffe parish church, will give a plot of land as a site.

The Hon. Wilbraham Egerton, M.P., was on Tuesday elected chairman of the executive council of the Church Defence Institution, in the room of Mr. Cecil Raikes, M.P., who had resigned. A cordial vote of thanks to Mr. Raikes for the admirable manner in which, during the last seven years, he has discharged the onerous duties of president, was moved by the Earl of Dartmouth, seconded by the Bishop of Gloucester, and carried by acclamation. On the motion of Sir J. H. Kennaway, M.P., Mr. Raikes was elected a vice-president.

The Incorporated Church-Building Society for England and Wales held the last meeting in its financial year on Monday—Archdeacon Harrison in the chair—and grants amounting to £10,565 have been made in it towards the erection of thirty-one churches (twenty-five of which are entirely free and unappropriated), the rebuilding of eighteen, and the enlarging or otherwise increasing the accommodation in seventy-nine existing churches. The committee have also granted £355 towards building twenty-four school or mission churches; but in every case there has been much regret felt at the smallness of the sum voted, through the inadequacy of funds.

#### THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

At Oxford, the Rev. John William Nutt, M.A., Fellow of All Souls' and sub-librarian of the Bodleian Library, has been elected by the Hebdomadal Council to be Grinfield Lecturer, in place of the Rev. E. H. Plumptre, M.A., resigned. Mr. W. Edwards, B.A., Scholar of Queen's, has been elected to the vacant Welsh Fellowship at Jesus. Mr. Edwards was placed in the first class by the mathematical moderators in 1871, and by the classical moderators in 1872. He also obtained a first class in the final mathematical school in Michaelmas Term, 1873. The Ireland Scholarship has been awarded to Mr. Henry Francis Tatton, Scholar of Balliol. The examiners recommended for a present of books Mr. Herbert Henry Asquith, Scholar of Balliol, and they mention as having distinguished themselves in the examination—Messrs. J. S. Lockhart, Scholar of Corpus Christi; J. H. Onions, Junior Student of Christ Church; and F. P. Simpson, Exhibitioner of Balliol. Both the University mathematical scholarships, senior and junior, of this year have been carried off by candidates whose University career commenced in the Oxford local examinations. Both Mr. Leudesdorff and Mr. White accepted in their several years the exhibitions offered them by Worcester.

At Cambridge, Mr. A. G. Peskett, Scholar of Magdalene, has been elected Battie University Scholar. The Jewish

Chronicle states that £580 has been subscribed for the proposed Numa Hartog Memorial Scholarship. £70 more is wanted. The Harness prize, awarded every three years to the author of the best essay upon some subject connected with Shakespearean literature, has been adjudged to George Lockhart Rives, B.A., Scholar of Trinity.

The Vice-Chancellor's Court has had before it the case of Dr. Hayman, against whose notice of motion that the governing body of Rugby School, their servants and agents, should be restrained from dismissing the plaintiff from his office of head master, and from electing any person in his stead, a demurrer is put in by the defendants. The learned counsel having concluded their arguments on Thursday, the Vice-Chancellor said he could not, of course, decide such an important case at the time, and if it were not for the extraordinary circumstances attending it, he should desire considerably more time for consideration. However, the resolution to remove Dr. Hayman would take effect on April 7 next; and, as the Court of Chancery rose for Easter on Tuesday week, if the judgment was delayed it would be impossible for the parties to take the opinion of the Court above, if they so desired it. He should, therefore, deal with the matter to the best of his ability, and give judgment on Saturday (this day).

The Rev. Canon Espin, Chancellor of the diocese of Chester, and late Warden of Queen's College, Birmingham, has been presented with a cheque, address, and a drawing-room time-piece and vases for Mrs. Espin, by the Earl of Lichfield, on behalf of the past and present students of the institution, as a token of their appreciation of the manner in which he had for twenty years performed the duties of Professor of Pastoral Theology, and for eight years those of Warden of the college.

The mastership at Malvern College, vacant by the election of the Rev. C. M'Dowall, M.A., to Highgate School, has been filled up by the appointment of the Rev. T. Hayes Belcher, M.A., late Scholar of Queen's College, Oxford, and Second Master of the Cathedral School, Hereford.

The Rev. Henry R. Huckin, M.A., Assistant Master at Merchant Taylors' School, has been appointed Head Master of Repton School, in succession to the Rev. S. A. Pears, D.D.

The Secretary of State for India has appointed Mr. E. J. Nanson, of Trinity College, Cambridge, to the vacant professorship of applied mathematics at the Indian Civil Engineering College, Cooper's-hill. Mr. Nanson graduated in 1873 as Second Wrangler and Second Smith's Prizeman.

T. Wright, B.A., Assistant Master at Nottingham High School, has been elected to the head mastership of Coleshill Grammar School, Warwickshire.

The Prince Imperial has gained the largest number of marks at the Woolwich examination.

The Dulwich Education Committee have issued a remonstrance against the amended scheme of the Endowed Schools Commissioners of the 14th ult., in which they express regret that proposals ruinous to the efficiency of Dulwich College, which lightly set aside and completely depart from the well-considered and carefully drawn Act of 1857, should be proposed by the Commissioners of Endowed Schools; and they add that, as they take their ground upon that Act, they shall feel bound to oppose this amended scheme at every stage and by every means in their power.

The Dundee School Board on Monday resolved to borrow £20,000 for the erection of four schools.

Professor Huxley gave, on Monday, the first of a series of six lectures on the *Phenomena of Life*, as *Motion and Consciousness*, in the theatre of the School of Mines, Jermyn-street. The audience, which was large enough to occupy every seat, was principally composed of working men.

The council of the Society of Arts announce that they will be ready to receive from members on or before April 11 the names of such men of high distinction as they may think worthy of the honour of being recipients of the Albert medal for 1874. The medal, which has been given annually since 1864, was instituted to reward "distinguished merit in promoting arts, manufactures, or commerce."

At a meeting of the Parliamentary committee elected by the Trades Union Congress, held on Tuesday, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—"That this committee deprecate the reference of the questions as to the Criminal Law Amendment Act, the Masters and Servants Act, the laws of conspiracy, and other questions relating to workmen, to a Royal Commission. Further, the committee is of opinion that the time has arrived for immediate legislation."

Sir Stafford Northcote received three fiscal deputations in succession on Wednesday. The first was from the Associated Chambers of Commerce, with reference to the repeal of the income tax. Having heard lengthy explanations from the Mayor of Hull and several Scotch delegates, the Chancellor of the Exchequer remarked that the speakers fought shy of a substitutionary tax. The whole question, he said, was being very carefully considered by the Government. Sir S. Northcote's second deputation was commissioned also by the Chambers of Commerce. It memorialised for a transfer of the cost of maintaining lighthouses, buoys, and beacons from local to Imperial funds. He undertook to communicate on the subject with Sir Charles Adderley. Inhabited house duty was the theme of the third deputation, introduced by Sir Charles Russell, and ably led by Mr. Alderman Lawrence. In reply, Sir Stafford Northcote admitted the cogency of the objections taken to the duty, but declined to answer off-hand on a question which had so many fiscal ramifications.

At a meeting of the Royal Humane Society, held on Tuesday, at the offices, Trafalgar-square—Mr. Hawes in the chair—several cases of saving life in various parts of the world were brought under the cognizance of the society and rewarded. A remarkable instance of courage and determination on the part of William Osborne, a boy twelve years of age, was rewarded by the presentation of the silver medallion of the society, which was unanimously voted by the committee. The circumstances were briefly these. Some lads were bathing near the flood-gates in King's Meadow, Chelmsford, when one of them, about fifteen years of age, who could not swim, got out of his depth in the flood-gate hole. Seeing his danger, a lad named Westrop went to his assistance; but the other threw his arms around him, and both were in imminent danger of being drowned, when Osborne ran to the spot, and dived in just as the two lads had sunk for the third time. Osborne himself was now in great danger in consequence of both lads convulsively clinging about him; but he succeeded in freeing himself from their grasp, and with great difficulty brought them to the surface and took one to land, the other being taken out of the water by a man who, hearing cries, had run to the spot. The society voted its bronze medallion to young Westrop, who had first gone to the assistance of the other boy. Some other rewards were voted for similar acts of gallantry.



THE ASHANTEE WAR: THE 42ND HIGHLANDERS IN THE FRONT.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



THE ROYAL ENTRY INTO LONDON : THE PROCESSION PASSING DOWN REGENT-STREET.

## PARLIAMENT.

The new Parliament met on Thursday for the dispatch of business, and was opened by Royal Commission.

The members of the House of Commons began to assemble shortly after one o'clock, and at about two o'clock, on the summons of the Black Rod, the Speaker, attended by a number of members, proceeded to the House of Lords.

The Lords Commissioners being in their places, the Lord Chancellor proceeded to read

## THE ROYAL MESSAGE.

## MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN.—

I recur to your advice at the earliest period permitted by the arrangements consequent on the retirement of the late Administration.

My relations with all foreign Powers continue to be most friendly. I shall not fail to exercise the influence arising from these cordial relations for the maintenance of European peace, and the faithful observance of international obligations.

The marriage of my son, the Duke of Edinburgh, with the Grand Duchess Marie Alexandrowna of Russia, is at once a source of happiness to myself and a pledge of friendship between two great Empires.

The war with the King of Ashantee has terminated in the capture and destruction of his capital, and in negotiations which, I trust, may lead to a more satisfactory condition of affairs than has hitherto prevailed on the West Coast of Africa.

The courage, discipline, and endurance displayed by my forces, both of the land and sea service, together with the energy and skill evinced in the conduct of the expedition, have brilliantly maintained, under the most trying circumstances, the traditional reputation of the British arms.

I deeply regret that the drought of last summer has affected the most populous provinces of my Indian Empire, and has produced extreme scarcity, in some parts amounting to actual famine, over an area inhabited by many millions. I have directed the Governor-General of India to spare no cost in striving to mitigate this terrible calamity.

## GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—

The Estimates for the expenditure of the coming financial year will be forthwith submitted to you.

## MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN.—

The delay and expense attending the transfer of land in England have long been felt to be a reproach to our system of law, and a serious obstacle to dealings in real property. This subject has, in former Sessions, occupied the attention of Parliament, and I trust that the measures which will now be submitted for your consideration will be found calculated to remove much of the evil of which complaint has been made.

You will probably be of opinion that the rearrangement of the Judicature, and the blending of the administration of law and equity, which were effected for England by the enactment of last Session, ought, on the same principles, to be extended to Ireland, and you will be asked to devote some part of your time to the accomplishment of this object.

The greater part of these changes would be inapplicable to the tribunals of Scotland; but you will be invited, as to that part of my kingdom, to consider the most satisfactory mode of bringing the procedure upon appeals into harmony with recent legislation, and, among other measures relating to her special interests, a bill for amending the law relating to land rights and for facilitating the transfer of land will be laid before you.

Serious differences have arisen and remonstrances been made by large classes of the community as to the working of the recent Act of Parliament affecting the relationship of master and servant—the Act of 1871—which deals with offences connected with trade, and of the law of conspiracy, more especially as connected with these offences. On these subjects I am desirous that, before attempting any fresh legislation, you should be in possession of all material facts, and of the precise questions in controversy; and for this purpose I have issued a Royal Commission to inquire into the state and working of the present law, with a view to its early amendment if it should be found necessary.

A bill will be introduced dealing with such parts of the Acts regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors as have given rise to complaints which appear to deserve the interference of Parliament.

Your attention will also be directed to the laws affecting friendly and provident societies.

All these matters will require your grave consideration, and I pray that the Almighty may guide your deliberations for the welfare of my realm.

The Address in answer to the Royal Message was moved in the House of Lords by the Marquis of Lothian and seconded by the Earl of Cadogan; and in the House of Commons the Address was moved by Sir William Stirling Maxwell and seconded by Mr. Callender.

The House of Commons resumed at four, when the swearing-in of members was proceeded with. Mr. Gladstone entered the House at half-past four, and was cheered by the Opposition; and Mr. Disraeli, who entered the House at a quarter to five o'clock, was loudly cheered by his party. The Speaker read a long letter which he had received from the Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench notifying that Mr. Whalley, a member of the late House of Commons, had been committed for contempt of court and fined £250, a fine which was subsequently paid. On the motion of Mr. Hart Dyke, a new writ was ordered to be issued for North Lancashire, in the place of Colonel Wilson-Patten, now Baron Winmarleigh. A new writ was also ordered for the Falkirk Burghs, in the place of Mr. Ramsay, who at the time of his election was disqualified in consequence of holding shares in a Government contract.

Mr. McCullagh-Torrens urged the necessity of increased exertions to meet the famine in India, and concluded by moving, by way of amendment, a paragraph conveying to her Majesty the desire and assurance of this House to consider any measure calculated to mitigate the present distress of the people of India and to avert the calamity that threatens that part of our Empire.

Mr. Gladstone said he should be most willing to give his support to any action on the part of Parliament that would tend to alleviate the existing unfortunate state of things in India. He then referred to the recent marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh and the Imperial Princess of Russia as one of the most auspicious alliances that had ever been formed by a Royal family of England. Adverting to the Ashantee war, he congratulated the House and the country upon the successful termination of hostilities, which was at one time surrounded with difficulties of a most appalling and dangerous character. He then proceeded to justify his own conduct in advising her Majesty to dissolve Parliament, and, seeing the result of that measure, in resigning office. In taking that course he recognised the right of the country to be governed according to its expressed desires and wishes, and not according to the

numerical Parliamentary majority which the Minister at the time might have possessed.

Mr. Disraeli then made a brief speech, in which he expressed his satisfaction at the unanimity that prevailed in respect to the Royal Speech and the Address.

Mr. McCullagh-Torrens having withdrawn his amendment, the Address was agreed to.

## MR. GLADSTONE AND THE LIBERAL LEADERSHIP.

The usual circulars to the Liberal members of both Houses of Parliament reminding them of the opening of the Session for the dispatch of business on the 19th were issued. They were signed by Earl Granville and Mr. Gladstone. The following letter by Mr. Gladstone to the noble Earl has been published:—

11, Carlton House-terrace, March 12.

My dear Granville,—I have issued a circular to members of Parliament of the Liberal party on the occasion of the opening of Parliamentary business. But I feel it to be necessary that, while discharging this duty, I should explain what a circular could not convey with regard to my individual position at the present time. I need not apologise for addressing these explanations to you. Independently of other reasons for so troubling you, it is enough to observe that you have very long represented the Liberal party, and have also acted on behalf of the late Government, from its commencement to its close, in the House of Lords. For a variety of reasons personal to myself I could not contemplate any unlimited extension of active political service; and I am anxious that it should be clearly understood by those friends with whom I have acted in the direction of affairs that at my age I must reserve my entire freedom to divest myself of all the responsibilities of leadership at no distant time. The need of rest will prevent me from giving more than occasional attendance in the House of Commons during the present Session. I should be desirous, shortly before the commencement of the Session of 1875, to consider whether there would be advantage in my placing my services for a time at the disposal of the Liberal party, or whether I should then claim exemption from the duties I have hitherto discharged. If, however, there should be reasonable ground for believing that, instead of the course which I have sketched, it would be preferable, in the view of the party generally, for me to assume at once the place of an independent member, I should willingly adopt the latter alternative. But I shall retain all that desire which I have hitherto felt for the welfare of the party; and if the gentlemen composing it should think fit either to choose a leader or to make a provision ad interim, with a view to the convenience of the present year, the person designated would, of course, command from me any assistance which he might find occasion to seek and which it might be in my power to render.—Believe me, my dear Granville, always sincerely yours,

W. E. GLADSTONE.

## THE RE-ELECTIONS.

Four unopposed re-elections consequent upon the appointment of the new Ministry took place yesterday week, namely:—Lord Sandon, Vice-President of the Council, was returned for Liverpool; Attorney-General for Huntingdon; Lord Henry Lennox, First Commissioner of Works, for Chichester; and Mr. Cave, Judge-Advocate-General, for Shoreham.

Six more members of the Government were re-elected, without opposition, on Saturday:—Sir Richard Baggallay, Solicitor-General, for Mid-Surrey; Mr. Slater-Booth, President of the Local Government Board, for Northants; the Lord Advocate of Scotland, for the Universities of Glasgow and Aberdeen; Mr. Rowland Winn, one of the Lords of the Treasury, for North Lincolnshire; Sir James Elphinstone, also a Lord of the Treasury, for Portsmouth; and Mr. Gathorne Hardy, Secretary of State for War, for Oxford University.

The re-elections on Monday were the following:—Dr. Ball, Attorney-General for Ireland, for the University of Dublin; Sir Michael Hicks Beach, Chief Secretary for Ireland, for East Gloucestershire; Lord Henry Somerset, Controller of her Majesty's Household, for Monmouthshire; Sir C. B. Adderley, President of the Board of Trade, for North Staffordshire; Earl Percy, Treasurer of the Royal Household, for the northern division of Northumberland; Mr. Ward Hunt, First Lord of the Admiralty, for the northern division of Northamptonshire.

Mr. Disraeli, the Premier, was on Tuesday re-elected, without opposition, for Buckinghamshire, Mr. Tally having withdrawn; Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, for North Devon; and Mr. Donald Cameron, of Lochiel, for the county of Inverness, upon his appointment as a Groom in Waiting to the Queen. There was a contest at Eye, but Lord Barrington, Vice-Chamberlain of the Royal Household, was returned by a considerable majority over Mr. Easton, the Liberal candidate.

In Mr. Disraeli's address to the electors of Buckinghamshire asking for re-election on his appointment as First Lord of the Treasury the right hon. gentleman stated that, in forming a Ministry, he had recommended to the Queen "a body of gentlemen who will uphold the institutions of the country and defend the rights of every class of her Majesty's subjects."

Mr. A. Cross, Home Secretary, was on Wednesday re-elected, without opposition, for South-West Lancashire; and Sir Massey Lopes, Civil Lord of the Admiralty, for South Devon. The result of the Dublin county election on Wednesday was officially declared the next day. Colonel Taylor (Conservative) was re-elected by 2122 votes against 1161 given for Mr. Parnell (Home Ruler).

Viscount Mahon was on Thursday re-elected, unopposed, for East Suffolk.

The election for the city of Oxford, consequent upon the elevation of Mr. Cardwell to the Peerage, took place on Monday, when Mr. Hall, the Conservative candidate, polled 2554 votes; and Mr. Lewis, who stood in the Liberal interest, 2092. The majority for Mr. Hall was thus 462.

In the obituary notice of Captain Huyshe, published in our last Number, it was stated that Captain Huyshe was son of the late General Huyshe, C.B. This was a mistake, General Huyshe being, we are glad to learn, still alive.

Colonel Wilson-Patten's peerage was gazetted on Tuesday night. His title is Baron Winmarleigh, of Winmarleigh, in the county palatine of Lancaster. The *Gazette* also announces that Mr. John Smale, Chief Justice of the colony of Hong-Kong, has been knighted, and that the Right Hon. R. A. Cross has been appointed an Ecclesiastical Commissioner for England. The following colonial appointments are gazetted:—Sir William Grey, K.C.S.I., to be Governor of Jamaica; Mr. James Robert Longden, C.M.G., to be Governor of British Guiana; Mr. William Wellington Cairns, C.M.G., to be Governor of Trinidad; Mr. Francis Snowdon, to be Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Hong-Kong; Mr. George Phillipps to be Senior Puisne Judge, and Mr. Theodore Thomas Ford to be Junior Puisne Judge, of the Supreme Court of the Straits Settlements; and Mr. G. H. Barne to be Attorney-General for Jamaica.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

After all the open weather we have enjoyed this winter the management of the Croydon meeting were peculiarly unfortunate in being compelled to postpone their great race owing to the frost and snow. It was, however, brought off on Friday week, and, under the circumstances, proved a success, though the attendance was naturally smaller than on previous occasions. A field of nine contested the United Kingdom Steeplechase, to which £500 was added. *Messager* (10 st. 12 lb.), *General* (11 st. 2 lb.), and *Hautboy* (11 st. 3 lb.) fell, and the issue was left to *Montfort* (11 st. 3 lb.) and *Silvermere* (11 st. 5 lb.), the former of whom won by a head, after a very punishing finish. The winner is a French horse, the property of Count S. Sauveur; and Mr. Brayley has had the unparalleled bad luck of running second with *Silvermere* for the chief event at Croydon no less than five times in the last three years. *Defence* (12 st. 7 lb.) ran exceedingly well under his heavy weight, as he finished only three lengths from the winner.

The Bristol Steeplechase meeting commenced on Tuesday last, but, as the Bristol Royal Steeplechase, to which, for the first time in the history of cross-country events, £1000 is added, has not been decided at the time of writing, we shall defer our remarks till next week.

The sale of the late Mr. Hilton's stud at Albert-gate, on Monday last, will always be memorable, from the fact that Sir Richard Sutton, of Lord Lyon celebrity, gave 2600 gs., the largest price ever paid for a brood mare, for *Nemesis*. We cannot help thinking that this sum is far more than she is worth, for she has produced nothing of any note except *Vengeresse*, and we doubt if even that speedy filly is of the same class as *La Courseuse*.

Lord Spencer has consented to resume his Mastership of the Pytchley Hounds, broken off for a time by his appointment to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

The Bothal Club Meeting, which is about the last important coursing fixture until next autumn, was brought off on Tuesday and Wednesday last, after two postponements on account of frost. Hares proved fairly plentiful, and some capital trials took place. The Longhirst and Bentinck Stakes each received their full complement of thirty-two, and were divided respectively between Vale Royal and Prodigal and British Flag and Dick Turpin. *Gallant Foe*, who, it will be remembered, recently won the Waterloo Plate, was put out by Conqueror in a most unlucky trial in the first round of the Bentinck Stakes; but her owner is reported to have refused £250 for her in the course of the meeting.

We fancy that the Oxford and Cambridge boat-race has not excited nearly so much interest as usual this year, which is probably owing to the fact that the success of the "light blues" is once more regarded as almost a certainty. The eight have now been at Putney for nearly a fortnight, and have given the greatest satisfaction to the legion of critics, amateur and professional, who day by day throng the towing-path. They have done a fast trial over the course, and the only fear is that they may be a little over-trained by next Saturday. The Oxford men have had a series of misfortunes to contend against. For one reason or another, there has been a change in the members or seats of the crew nearly every day for the last fortnight, and for this reason they did not appear at Putney till Wednesday last. The impression produced by their first appearance on London water was far more favourable than had been anticipated. Their stroke, J. P. Way, is certainly a very light man for that important position; but there is a great deal of power behind him; and, should the crew go on well to the day, they may make a pretty good fight of it, though it is too much to anticipate their actual success. We append the names and weights of both:—

OXFORD.	st. lb.	CAMBRIDGE.	st. lb.
Benson, B.N.C. (bow)	.. 11 2½	Hibbert, L. Margaret (bow)	11 1½
Sinclair, Oriel	.. 11 8	Armitage, Jesus	.. 11 3
Sherwood, Christ Church	11 4½	Close, First Trinity	.. 11 4
Harding, Merton	.. 12 0	Estcourt, Trinity Hall	.. 12 0½
Williams, Lincoln	.. 12 7½	Lecky-Brown, Jesus	.. 12 8
Nicholson, Magdalen	.. 12 12½	Aylmer, First Trinity	.. 12 12½
Stayner, St. John's	.. 12 0	Read, First Trinity	.. 12 11½
Way, B.N.C. (stroke)	.. 10 10	Rhodes, Jesus (stroke)	.. 11 12
Lambert, Wadham (cox)	7 2½	Candy, Caius (cox)	.. 7 7

The inter-University sports will take place at Lillie Bridge on Thursday next, on the day following the competitions for the Marquis of Queensberry's cups for sparring and the bicycle championship. From the sports which have taken place at both Universities it is probable that most of the performances will not be so good as usual, though G. A. Temple and E. J. Davies are likely once more to do good service for Cambridge.

The Oxford University cue has fallen to E. A. Wanklyn, Christ Church, who showed great superiority to all his opponents, and won every game with consummate ease.

At five o'clock this (Saturday) afternoon the final heats in the great billiard tournament will be played at the Guildhall Tavern, Gresham-street. We shall comment fully on the play next week.

The Eastern Telegraph Company's direct Vigo Lisbon cable was repaired on Wednesday morning, thus restoring communication with Egypt, India, and the East.

Mr. H. M. Stanley, in a letter to the *Daily News* respecting the death of Dr. Livingstone, says that a copious record of his discoveries, extending over a period of six years, which Mr. Stanley brought to England in August, 1872, is safe in the hands of Miss Agnes Livingstone. This record begins from the day Dr. Livingstone left Zanzibar, in December, 1866, and extends to March 13, 1872. It embraces his discoveries from the mouth of the Rovuma River on the east coast of Africa to the Nyassa Lake, those made from the Nyassa Lake in the new lands west of Nyassa, in the districts of the Ma-Zitu, the Bobisa, Bobemba, the Wa Marungu-Cazembe Rua, Manyuema-Waguhah, up to Ujiji, where he arrived on Oct. 23, 1871. It also contains his discoveries made while he journeyed with Mr. Stanley from about the middle of November, 1871, to Feb. 16, 1872, when they arrived at Unyanyembe.

St. Patrick's Day (Tuesday) passed over quietly in the large towns of Ireland. The festival was celebrated by the Irish residents in London and elsewhere with the usual religious and patriotic observances.—The ninety-first anniversary of the Benevolent Society of St. Patrick was celebrated at Willis's Rooms, when about eighty gentlemen sat down to dinner. In the absence of the Marquis of Londonderry the chair was filled by the Earl of Courtown. In the course of the evening subscriptions were announced to the amount of £650, including a donation of 100 guineas from the Queen. In pursuance of annual custom, an excellent dinner was served to the children at the schools in the course of the day.—Archbishop Manning, in a pastoral on the observance of St. Patrick's Day, exhorted his people not to set foot in a public-house for three days. For each day's abstention he promised them an indulgence of forty days. The charges of drunkenness and disorderly conduct at the police courts on Wednesday morning arising out of the celebration of St. Patrick's Day were much fewer in number than in former years.—A Home Rule Ball was given in Edinburgh, and there was also some oratory in relation to Irish political questions.

## LAW AND POLICE.

Mr. Dickins, the foreman of the jury in the Tichborne trial, to remove an impression which he says is prevalent throughout the country, that the jury were remunerated at the rate of two guineas per day, sends to the *Times* a correspondence which has passed between the jury and the Lords of the Treasury. From this it appears that the Treasury decline to make any larger payment than the sum of 300 guineas to each jurymen, which "my Lords" do not think can be regarded as "an illiberal compensation for the time and labour bestowed."

The Benchers of Gray's Inn have resolved that it is incumbent upon them to institute an inquiry into Dr. Kenealy's conduct during the late Tichborne trial, and have appointed a committee to report upon the charges which, in their opinion, the learned counsel should be called upon to answer. As a sequel to this action of the Benchers of Gray's Inn, Mr. Whalley announces that he has a rod in pickle for Mr. Hawkins. It is his intention to lay a charge against the senior counsel for the prosecution before the Benchers of the Middle Temple.

The rank of Queen's Counsel has been conferred on Mr. E. H. Pember, Mr. G. P. Bidder, of the Parliamentary Bar; Mr. F. A. Philbrick, Mr. F. A. Inderwick, and M. P. C. Gates.

Mr. James Haslam, cattle-dealer, Bolton, brought an action, which was tried at the Manchester Assizes on Tuesday, against the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company for damages for personal injuries which he sustained in a collision at Windsor Bridge, Salford. The jury awarded him £1500.

Father O'Keeffe has reopened the campaign against the Bishop of Ossory. He now sues the Bishop for slander. The ground of action is a letter written by Dr. Moran to a member of Parliament saying that the nomination which Father O'Keeffe forwarded to the Board of Education was a forgery. Damages are laid at £6000.

James Brown, described as an eating-house keeper, of Sutton-street, Shadwell, was brought up on remand at Bow-street, last Saturday, charged with having committed perjury in the trial at bar of the Tichborne claimant. Mr. Poland, who conducted the prosecution on behalf of the Treasury, called several witnesses in support of the accusation against Brown. Amongst these was Captain Oates, who repeated the evidence which he gave in the Court of Queen's Bench on May 23 last, when he described the circumstances under which Roger Tichborne went on board the *Bella* at Rio, in April, 1854. Captain Robert Hoskins was also examined, and another remand was granted, the prisoner declaring that neither of these witnesses was alluded to by him in the testimony upon which the present charge is based.—On Thursday Brown was committed for trial; bail being accepted for his appearance, two sureties in £500 each.

For unlawfully acting as a cabdriver, Sir Capel Fitzgerald was, on Tuesday, fined 40s. by Mr. Newton, the Marlborough-street magistrate, and was advised to avoid such conduct.

In a case of milk adulteration which was before the magistrate at Southwark the person summoned said that he bought his milk of a man named Warner, and that Warner admitted that his wife watered the milk for "the half-penny customers." Mr. Benson thereupon adjourned the case, and ordered Warner to be summoned. Warner admitted the charge, and was fined 30s. and 12s. 6d. costs. The other man was fined 10s.

On Saturday, at Worship-street, a young man twenty years of age, described as the son of a gentleman, was convicted of cruelty to a cat. The magistrate sent him to prison for fourteen days, not giving him the alternative of paying a fine.

In a case of smuggling heard at the Southwark Police Court on Saturday a penalty of £100 was imposed, with the alternative of six months' imprisonment.

Gerald Maurice Burn, one of the boys who recently fought a duel at Lincoln, was tried, on Tuesday, at the Lincoln Assizes for shooting with intent to do grievous bodily harm. It was stated that the pistol which was used was one of those ordinarily sold at toyshops for sixpence, and had a cork with a string attached to it, and was meant to be used with caps, only as a pop-gun. The brother of Seagrave, the injured boy, said that before the duel took place he saw Burn making bullets in a mould. He had seen him use the pistol before, firing it at a post. He hit the post. He said (the witness added), as to my brother not accepting the challenge, that "he was a coward and showed a cowardly spirit." He said "He would give him another chance for his honour." In cross-examination, Seagrave said that in a duel which took place a week before the one in question the "gentleman who cleared his honour was ten years old. We had all been 'acting to be men.' We had a trial. A boy called Norris was judge. Burn was counsel. We tried a prisoner. He had refused to sell something and was tried for it. Burn was for the prosecution. Some one made a caricature of the judge and Burn stuck it up somewhere, and it was pulled down by Seagrave, and that was the cause of the quarrel." The jury returned a verdict of "Not guilty."

At the Bucks Assizes, yesterday week, Rebecca Lively was convicted of arson, and sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

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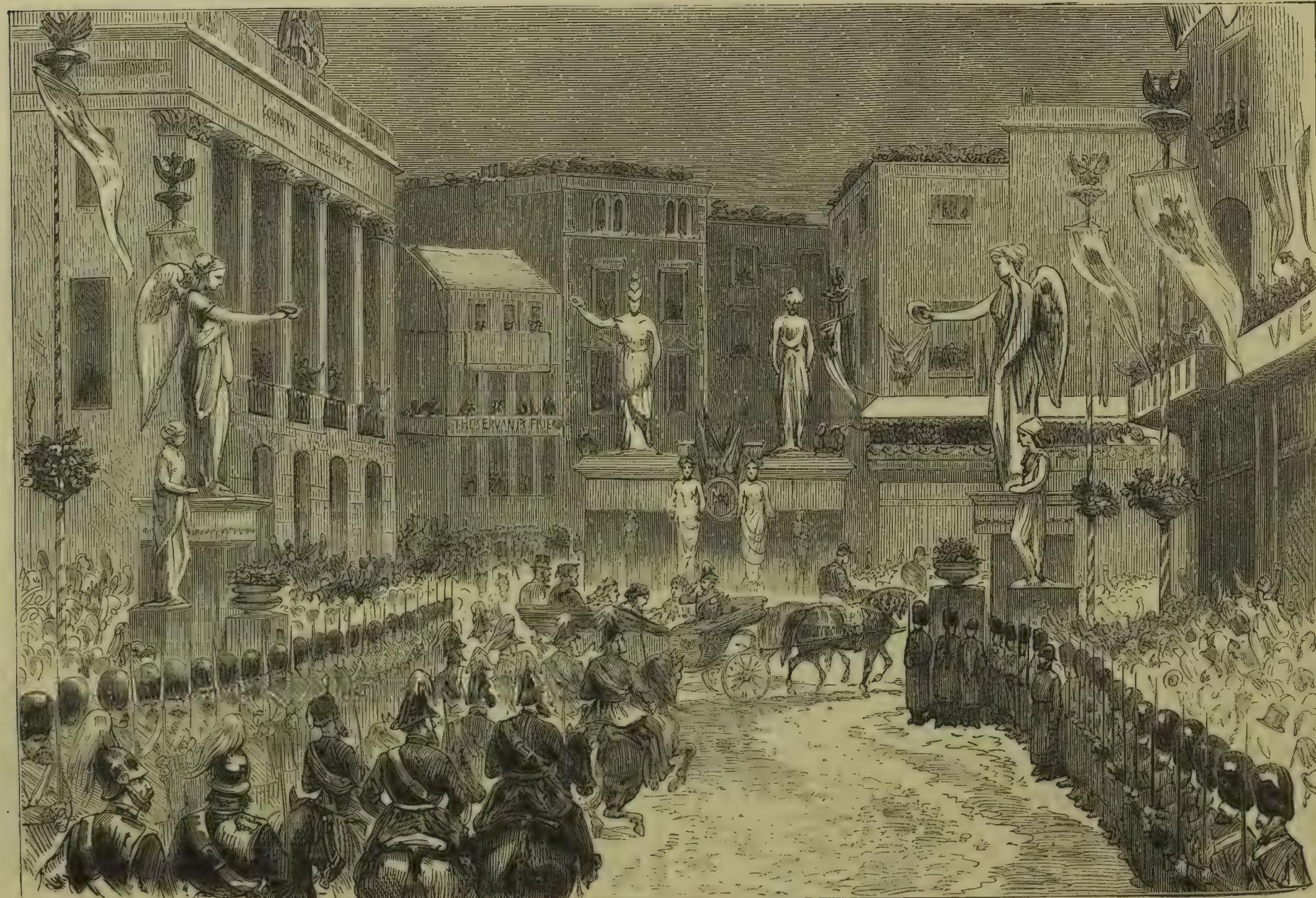
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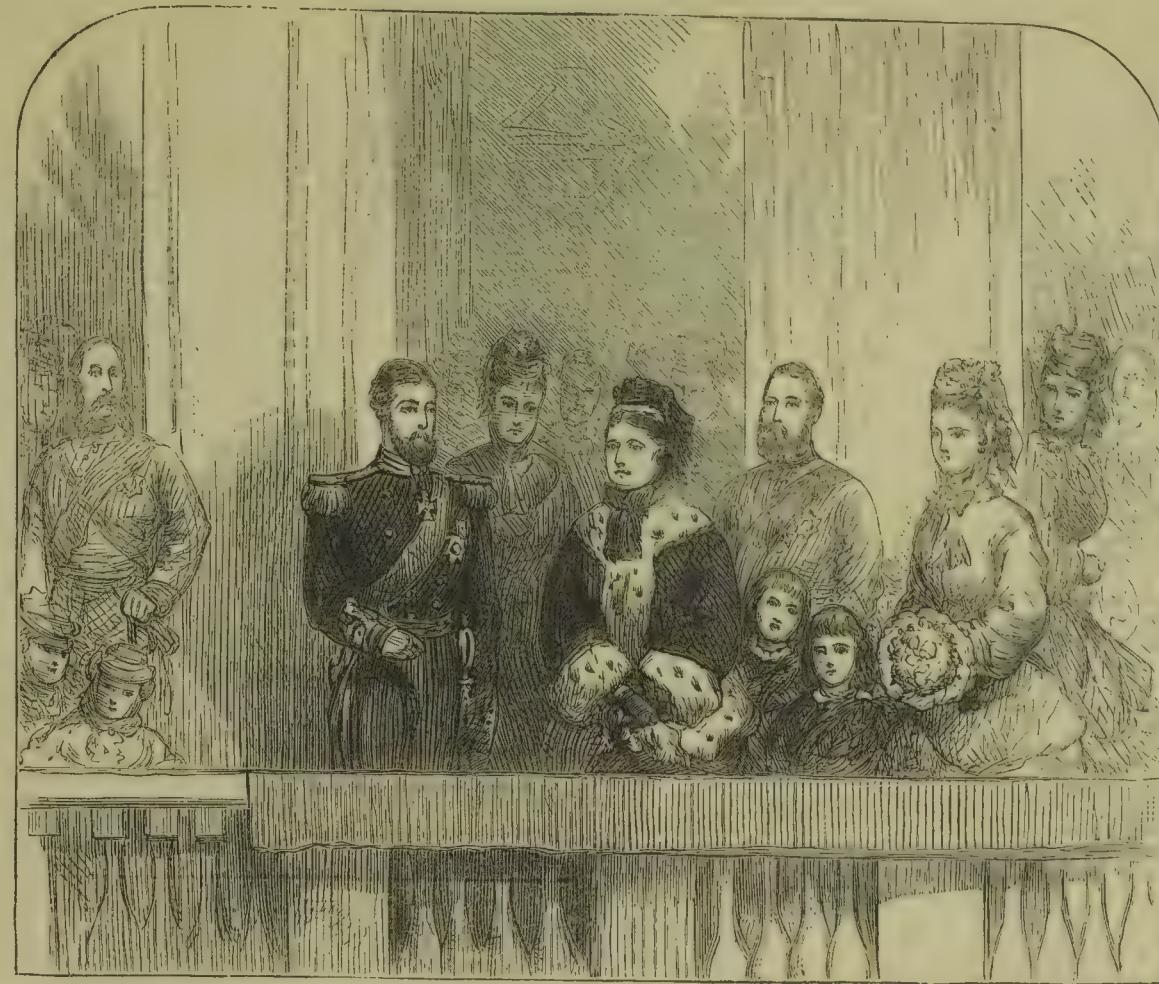
The state entry of her Majesty the Queen and their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Grand Duchess of Edinburgh into London on Thursday week is the subject of several of our illustrations. It was an event which all ranks and classes of her Majesty's liege people regarded with such affectionate interest as they have always felt in the domestic happiness of the Royal family, now increased by the welcome presence of an amiable and illustrious lady, the newly-married wife of our Sailor Prince.

The weather, let it be called English or Russian, was certainly not so agreeable, on that day of her reception in the metropolis, as on the preceding Saturday, a bright and balmy spring morning, when the young Duchess landed at Gravesend, with her husband, and travelled at once to Windsor. It was a rough, harsh, inclement wintry day. The Queen and her sons and daughters, before starting from home, had a foretaste of this day's bad weather in the snow falling heavily at Windsor. By ten o'clock the park and grounds about the Castle were covered with an inch of snow, and the route to the Great Western Railway station, though gaily decorated, looked the reverse of inviting. The town was embellished with flags, and the railway station was adorned with flowers and bunting.

In the High-street most of the houses were decorated, balconies were draped, and flags and heraldic shields and flowers were exhibited everywhere. The Royal special train was ready at Windsor for the journey to Paddington, Messrs. Grierson, Higgins, Kirtley, and Robinson being in charge. The exterior of the Queen's room at the Windsor railway station was decorated with choice plants. Accommodation had been provided for the Eton boys to see the departure of the Royal party.

Her Majesty, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice, attended by Colonel Ponsonby, Lord A. Paget, and suite, left Windsor at eleven o'clock, with an escort of Scots Greys, driving in close carriages down High-street to the Great Western station, where the Royal party were received by a guard of honour of the first battalion Grenadier Guards, under Colonel Legh. The band of the Scots Greys was present. The Queen was met on the platform by Sir D. Gooch, M.P. (chairman), Mr. J. Grierson, Mr. S. Higgins, and Mr. Robinson. The Royal party passed over the carpet bestrewn with daisies and bouquets to the saloon, where a basket of roses, ferns, and other flowers had been placed by Lady Gooch. The band played a Russian air on their arrival. The Queen and Royal party left in a special train at 11.5. The train was drawn by the engine "Queen," gaily decorated with English and Russian colours, with the initials "A. M." in flowers on the top. Mr. H. Kirtley drove the engine.

The train containing the Royal party arrived at the Paddington terminus at twenty minutes to twelve. Throughout the route to Buckingham Palace no prettier scene could be found than its commencement at the railway station; and there was no heartier welcome than was given by the occupants of the crowded platform as the train drew up. It is not easy to make a bare, unsymmetrical building of iron and glass like the Great Western Railway station an object of attraction; but those who had carried out the decorations had gone as far in that direction as was possible. The train, consisting of narrow-gauge carriages, one being a new saloon-carriage, built especially for the use of her Majesty, was brought in the station so that the Royal saloon drew up right in the centre of the arrival platform. On each side of the open space across which her Majesty, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh,



THE QUEEN AND DUKE AND DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH AT THE BALCONY AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.



CAPTAIN SARTORIUS, OF THE ASHANTEE EXPEDITION.



A BLIND BEGGER, CAPE COAST CASTLE.



OUR ARTIST CROSSING THE SWEET RIVER, NEAR ELMINA.

Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice passed to their carriages in the covered roadway, were seats for about 600 people, on chairs and benches raised one above the other, and covered with red drapery. The platform along the length occupied by the train was covered with crimson cloth, the space between the stands being carpeted. The long arch covering the platform was a mass of bunting of all kinds, the centre being hung with flags of all nations, and the girders supporting the arch being almost hid with small groups of banners. At the intersection of the arches other rows of long flags and banners depended. A background to the road by which the carriages departed was formed by immense flags, which served to hide the wall of the station. There were branches of evergreens hanging from the pillars, and in baskets from the girders. The guard of honour was composed of the 6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers), who lined the roadway, and who presented arms as the Royal party alighted. Sir Daniel Gooch and Mr. Saunders were on the platform to receive the occupants of the train. They, amid loud cheers, entered the carriages with their suite, and in a few minutes left the station.

The Queen, with the Duke and Duchess and the other Royal personages, entered carriages at Paddington, and drove steadily down Edgware-road, Oxford-street, Regent-street, Waterloo-place, past Charing-cross, through the Horse Guards, along the Mall, to Buckingham Palace, the route being lined with troops.

There was a large concourse of people opposite the Great Western Hotel and Praed-street station and in the adjacent approaches, in spite of the weather, which had been as bad as could be well imagined during the early part of the morning. The streets in Paddington over which the procession would pass had been swept and scraped by groups of scavengers, and gravel put down to make them safe for the transit of the troops and carriages. The streets outside the station were kept by a few horse soldiers, and in London-street, the thoroughfare immediately opposite the station, each pavement was lined by Royal Engineers, backed by policemen. There was nothing noticeable in this part of the route in the way of decoration. A few of the shopkeepers had extemporised balconies in front of their houses, and some flags were extended across the streets. Nor did Oxford and Cambridge Terraces—the next part of the route leading from London-street to Edgware-road—put forth anything but a few decorations of the most ordinary and commonplace description. But everywhere were to be found numbers of people cheering lustily in spite of the snow which fell during the first part of the route. The gardens in front of the houses were, in most cases, filled with stands, many of them uncovered to the air. The road was kept at this part of the route by the 10th Foot, which corps extended down to Marylebone-road. It was at this junction with Edgware-road that the first of the noticeable decorations commenced. Venetian masts were placed at close intervals, coloured yellow and white, with cords suspended from the top of each containing little flags and banners. There were many mottoes placed on the drapery and amid the evergreens with which several of the houses were ornamented. Some of these were in Russian; most were in English, but all signified a cordial welcome to the Russian Duchess. At the corner of Hyde Park-terrace was one of the best-decorated houses on the route. Between this and the Marble Arch were many other Venetian masts, some of the tallest imaginable, and from them across the road were strings of artificial flowers. The Marble Arch was reached by a quarter past twelve o'clock, and by

this time the snow had ceased to fall. A great number of people were at this part, and even the top of the arch itself was crowded.

Oxford-street appeared to have expended a good deal of its enthusiasm in its decorative efforts. The open space of Regent-circus was thickly peopled, and the cheering tremendous. The establishments of Messrs. Jay and Madame Louise were splendidly adorned; but Regent-street seemed anxious to atone for its unfinished condition by its hearty reception of the Royal visitors, the windows being closely packed. Enthusiasm, however, may be said to have reached its climax when the Royal carriage came opposite No. 74, where a balcony filled with children decked in the colours of the two nations threw bouquets into the roadway, and from the windows of the house the same pretty and significant missives were sent in profusion. This appeared to please and slightly to surprise the fair young bride, who repeatedly smiled and bowed her acknowledgments.

A ray of sunshine burst forth as the cheering indicated the near approach of the cortége to Pall-mall, and the Royal carriage was stopped for a moment to the westward of the Crimean monument, to which the particular attention of the Duchess was called. The Guards' band, stationed to the east of the monument, struck up the National Anthem, which was followed by the Russian National Anthem, and the procession passed on amidst enthusiastic cheering. In front of the Nelson monument about 350 boys of the Duke of York's School were stationed with their band, and a large number of boys in naval uniform. During the progress down Charing-cross the enthusiasm was great and the cheering general. In front of the Admiralty a large number of bluejackets, armed with carbines and cutlasses, were stationed. Their duty in keeping the crowd within bounds was very light, but they saluted the Royal party, and their salute was graciously returned. The scene at the Horse Guards was very imposing, and, the entrance to the Park being narrow, the crowds had an opportunity afforded them of staring at the Royal party, of which they did not fail to avail themselves. The cheering under the arch was echoed and re-echoed, and was taken up by the crowds who lined the road on each side of the carriage drive. At the Duke of York steps an immense assemblage had gathered, and expressions of loyal greeting were very hearty. A running volley of cheers accompanied the cortége to the gates of the palace, inside which 400 of the boys from the Chichester and other ships were stationed. At the gate itself the throng was very dense, and sent forth cheer upon cheer for some time after the Royal party were fairly within the palace. They kindly showed themselves for one moment at a balcony in front.

Besides the abundant street and house decorations for the display of that morning, there was, along the whole line of route, and especially in Regent-street and Pall-mall, an extensive preparation of devices for illumination, the full beauty of which was not apparent until the darkness of the evening had set in. Many of the devices of the clubhouses and public offices are those that were used on the evening of the marriage at St. Petersburg. There was a torchlight procession on the Thames Embankment, in which the medical students of the chief London hospitals bore the greatest part.

#### CAPTAIN SARTORIUS.

The exploit of this gallant officer was one of the closing acts of the late campaign in the land of the Ashantees. It was mentioned in Sir Garnet Wolseley's telegraphic despatches to our Government received last week. Captain Sartorius, with only an escort of twenty men detached from the force under the command of Captain Glover, R.N., east of Coomassie, marched to that city, and through its smoking ruins, without meeting an enemy. He joined Sir Garnet Wolseley at Fomannah on the 12th ult. It seems probable that the rumour of his bold approach, mistaken for that of Captain Glover's entire force, completed the intimidation of the enemy, already disheartened by Sir Garnet Wolseley's victories over them and by the destruction of their capital. We give a portrait of Captain Reginald Sartorius, of the 6th Bengal Cavalry. He is the second son of Sir George Rose Sartorius, K.C.B., Admiral of the Fleet. He went out to India as a cadet in January, 1858, and was shortly afterwards attached to the 13th Light Infantry, under Lord Mark Kerr. It was not long before he saw active service; for, on April 6 in the same year, he was at the siege of Azimghur. The company to which he belonged, which was commanded by Captain Jones, was in charge of baggage and ammunition, when it was ordered to the rear to help the rearguard, which was hotly attacked. At the very outset Captain Jones was shot dead, and Sartorius led on the company and dislodged the enemy, killing several with his own hand, and among them the man who had shot his Captain. After this he was entirely surrounded, when some cavalry came to his assistance. The Major in command, seeing the danger of the situation, was at a loss for means of communication with the Colonel, who was in front, attacking a strong village. Sartorius volunteered to carry any message if the Major would lend him his horse, his own horse having been shot. The Major did so, and Sartorius dashed through the enemy, who fired at him all the way along. One ball took off the top of his helmet, another stunned and bruised his ankle; but he succeeded in delivering his message to the Colonel, and returned with another company, with the assistance of which the baggage and ammunition were safely brought up, under a heavy fire. In a letter to Sir George Sartorius, Lord Mark Kerr spoke in most favourable terms of his son, especially commenting upon his coolness on the occasion of this daring feat. On the same day Sartorius volunteered to head a storming party against a number of rebels who were firing from a loopholed mosque; but this Lord Mark Kerr refused to sanction, as he considered it would be certain destruction. It was no small gratification to this young officer when, at the close of the battle, the Colonel publicly complimented him upon the courage and coolness he had shown throughout the day. Sartorius subsequently saw much fighting, the more important engagements at which he was present being as follow:—At Hurreah, Sept. 19, 1858; at Domeragunge, Nov. 28, 1858; at Tulsepore, Dec. 26, 1858; and at Botwāl, in April, 1859. His one great ambition from the commencement of his service has been to merit the decoration of the Victoria Cross, so highly prized by all, but bestowed upon so few. To this end he, later on, joined both the expeditions to Bhootan, where he again came in contact with the enemy. He also volunteered for the Abyssinian campaign, but was not successful in his application. His turn has come at last.

The Great Western Railway Company has presented the widow of the guard-Hoskins, who was killed in the West Drayton collision, with £300.

Lord Leconfield has given £2500 to the sustentation fund of the Limerick diocese. This is only part of a sum of £20,000 which his Lordship has devoted to the Church of Ireland.

A testimonial, consisting of some valuable plate, with a purse of 100gs., has been presented to Mr. Harris, who for thirty-seven years has been the steward of the Oxford Union.

#### COFFEE CALCALLEE'S UMBRELLA.

The Ashantee war has yielded a trophy of Sir Garnet Wolseley's victorious arms in the state umbrella of his Majesty King Coffee Calcallee. This article was brought to England, a fortnight ago, by Lieutenant the Hon. H. Wood, 10th Hussars, aide-de-camp to Sir Garnet Wolseley. It was presented to her Majesty the Queen by Lieutenant Wood, at Windsor Castle, on Tuesday week. An illustration of this characteristic ornamental appurtenance of Ashantee Royalty is here engraved. Our readers do not require to be told that the umbrella is not for use, to keep off rain or sunshine, though shelter against both is useful in a tropical clime; but that it is an emblem of pomp and dignity, held over the King's head on all ceremonial occasions. Its material is velvet, partly dark crimson, partly black, with gold trimmings. The size is about 7 ft. in diameter. The umbrella has a number



THE KING OF ASHANTEE'S STATE UMBRELLA.

of appendages, cut of leather and cloth, with square and round knobs. These are fetish charms, to ensure the good luck of the Royal owner. A lion's claw, fastened to the ribs of the umbrella, inside and outside, is likewise a kind of charm or talisman. The umbrella was taken at Coomassie on Feb. 4, when our troops entered that city.

#### MUSIC.

##### THE OPERA SEASON.

The event of the week has been the opening of Her Majesty's Opera on Tuesday, when "Semiramide" was given, cast as on previous occasions at the same establishment. Again the fine declamation of Mdlle. Titiens (as Semiramide), the exquisite voice and polished style of Madame Trebelli-Bettini (as Arsace), and the florid vocalisation of Signor Agnesi (as Assur) were the prominent features of the performance; other characters having been efficiently represented (as heretofore) by Signori Rinaldini, Campobello, and Casaboni. The principal singers and Sir Michael Costa, the conductor, were warmly greeted by the audience. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales and the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh attended the performance of the opera, which is to be repeated this evening.

Of Mr. Mapleson's arrangements and engagements for the season just commenced we gave an outline a fortnight ago. The final fulfilment of his promises was to take place on Thursday, when Mdlle. Lodi's débüt was announced as Amina in "La Sonnambula."

A fortnight hence we shall have to speak of the commencement of Mr. Gye's new season of the Royal Italian Opera, which will open on Tuesday week.

The Crystal Palace concert of Saturday last included a performance of Schubert's elaborate and beautiful otett for solo string and wind instruments, the parts for the former executed by all the orchestral players of that class and the wind instruments occasionally doubled, in the same manner as that which has more than once been adopted at these concerts in the performance of Beethoven's septet, the practice having originated many years ago at the Paris Conservatoire. The admirable skill of the executants is thus put to an extreme test, but the work necessarily loses much of its intended grace and delicacy with so large an extension of the score beyond the composer's design. In Saturday's performance the work was curtailed by the omission of the andante, with variations, and the minuet and trio, it being even then of the full ordinary dimensions of an orchestral symphony. Miss Anna Williams sang, with much effect, Mendelssohn's elaborate concert-aria, "Infelice;" Miss Sterling gave, with fine expression, two German lieder—one by Rubinstein, the other by Liszt; and Mr. W. Castle displayed his agreeable quality of voice and smooth cantabile in the air, from "St. Paul." "Be thou faithful" (with violoncello obbligato by Mr. Reed). Other pieces by these singers, Weber's overture to "Euryanthe," and that by Sir W. Sterndale Bennett, entitled "The Wood Nymph," completed the selection.

The fourth concert of the British Orchestral Society, on Thursday week, included performances of Mendelssohn's "Scotch" symphony, Spohr's "Dramatic" concerto (finely played by our excellent violinist, Mr. Carrodus), Mozart's overture to "Die Zauberflöte," that to Mr. G. A. Macfarren's oratorio "St. John the Baptist," and a new manuscript concert-overture, by Mr. Gadsby, entitled "The Witches' Frolic"—a spirited piece of orchestral writing, which was very favourably received. Vocal pieces were contributed by Miss Georgina Maudsley and Mr. Bentham; and Mr. Mount conducted, as usual. At the fifth concert (and last but one of the second season), on Thursday next, a new symphony by Mr. G. A. Macfarren is to be performed for the first time.

The fifth concert of the second season of the Wagner Society took place yesterday (Friday) week, when the selection from the composer's stage works consisted of the chorus of the Mes-

singers of Peace ("Rienzi"), the overture and choral song "Wachet auf" (Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg), Lohengrin's arrival and Farewell to the Swan, Prayer before the combat, and Lohengrin's victory ("Lohengrin"). The opera first drawn from is Wagner's earliest dramatic production of any magnitude, and is now scarcely recognised by him. Its somewhat feeble eclecticism stands in remarkable contrast to the strong individuality and marked power of his subsequent operas, the music selected from which derived increased effect at the concert referred to by comparison with the commencing piece of the series. The chorale and the scene of Lohengrin's arrival were encored. The tenor solo of Lohengrin was sung by Mr. Lane, he and Madame Corani having rendered the incidental passages in the extract from "Rienzi." The concert began with Beethoven's overture to "King Stephen," which was followed by the same composer's choral fantasia, with Mr. Walter Bache's skilful execution of the pianoforte part; and this preliminary portion of the programme was completed by two lieder by Liszt and Rubinstein, which were finely sung by Miss Sterling, the selection from Wagner's operas having been preceded by his "Huldigung Marsch," composed in celebration of the accession of the present King of Bavaria to the throne. Besides the singers mentioned, Miss Helene Arnim and Messrs. Devon, Ainsworth, and Wharton aided in the concerted music.

Herr Joachim's unrivalled playing, as leading and solo violinist, continues to be a prominent attraction at the Monday Popular Concerts. This week he was heard in the great (posthumous) quartet of Beethoven (op. 131) in B flat, the thirteenth in the grand series of these works; in Haydn's in D (from op. 64), and in a sonata of Tartini. Mr. Dannreuther made his second appearance here this season, and gave a fine reading of Beethoven's solo pianoforte sonata in A flat (op. 110). Miss Edith Wynne was the vocalist, and Sir Julius Benedict conducted.

St. Patrick's Day was celebrated musically by Irish ballad concerts (morning and evening) at St. James's Hall.

The last London Ballad Concert of the season took place on Wednesday evening, with a programme of the usual varied and popular character; and on the same evening Mr. Coenin gave the third (and last) of his chamber concerts, the programme of which comprised a string quartet by Gernsheim, a sonata for piano and violin by Bargiel, and Rubinstein's quintet for pianoforte, flute, clarinet, horn, and bassoon.

Of the first performance in London of Mr. Arthur Sullivan's oratorio, "The Light of the World" (by the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society, on Thursday), and of Mr. G. A. Macfarren's "St. John the Baptist" (by the Sacred Harmonic Society, on the following evening), we must speak next week.

The second private concert of the Royal Albert Hall Amateur Orchestral Society (twice postponed) is to take place this (Saturday) evening, when the selection of music will include Beethoven's first symphony, his overture to "Prometheus," Nicolai's to "The Merry Wives of Windsor," and Auber's to "Les Diamants de la Couronne," besides other pieces, instrumental and vocal.

Next week's music will include the commencement (on Wednesday evening) of the sixty-second season of the Philharmonic Society.

This year's musical festivals—the Handel celebration at the Crystal Palace and the meeting of the three choirs of Hereford, Worcester, and Gloucester at the last-named place—both recurring in their regular triennial order—are to be supplemented by a festival at Leeds, which it has just been decided to hold in the ensuing autumn.

#### THEATRES.

##### THE QUEEN'S.

Mr. Charles Reade has produced a new and original pastoral drama, which on the score of merit demands a special notice. It is in two acts, and is called "Rachel the Reaper." The piece is as simple as if it were an idyll by Gesner, and quite as pathetic. The tone of the dialogue is throughout chaste, but eloquent with feeling and moral sentiment. The scene represents the exterior of a farm in Berkshire, owned by Old Hawthorn (Mr. S. Artaud). It is harvest-time, and the reapers have been materially helped by the labours of a venerable corporal, eighty years of age, named Patrick (Mr. T. Mead), who was present at the battle of Waterloo, and his grand-daughter, Rachel (Miss Rose Evans). This young lady is the heroine of the piece, and has been wronged by Richard Hickman (a bigamist), who has traced her to the farm, and seeks to ruin her character; but his villainy is exposed, and Rachel at last finds a good husband in Robert Hawthorn, the farmer's son (Mr. C. Kelly). This is the whole of the plot, but it is sufficient to furnish many striking situations, and afford room for much characteristic portraiture. Among the latter is that of the widow Mayfield (Miss Bessie Edwards), who would fain marry again with young Hawthorn, and is compelled to be content with another, who, nevertheless, will make her a good husband. Prominent among these characters is the grand old Corporal of Mr. T. Mead, who, thrown into a reverie by the excess of passion, personates the Duke of Wellington, and shouts the famous command of "Up, boys, and at them!" Rachel is most gracefully as well as forcibly sustained by Miss Evans; and Miss Edwards gives full and clever expression to the various moods and humours of the capricious and coquettish widow. This last character redounds to the credit of Mr. Reade as a distinct and powerful portrait, which none but a skilled dramatist could have painted. We have no doubt that this little drama will take a firm hold of the boards, and render still more acceptable the larger venture of "The Wandering Heir."

##### THE COURT.

A new drama has been produced here, entitled "Ready-Money Mortiboy," a story adapted by Messrs. Walter Maurice and James Rice, with considerable skill. It is in four acts. Mr. Clifford Cooper sustains the part of old Mortiboy, the miser, who, in the beginning of the play, is visited by his son, Dick Mortiboy (Mr. G. Rignold), returned from his travels. The profligate youth had been twelve years absent, but now pretends that he is wealthy, and thus extorts a welcome from his selfish parent. He has a partner in his frauds, Alcide Lafleur (Mr. E. Bruce). But old Mortiboy has a servant, Polly Tresler, who recognises Dick as her husband, but is induced by him to keep silent. Alcide, however, grows impatient, and Dick consents that the villain shall rob his father. Meantime, in order to evade the legacy duty, the latter makes a deed of gift to his son, such confidence had he inspired. Dick is now disposed to desert Polly, and open a new account of love with Grace Heathcote, a young lady who, with her mother, is interested in his wealth. Besides, a private-inquiry agent had discovered that Polly was previously married. Dick, however, is refused by Grace, and has to surrender her to a Frank Melliship (Mr. H. Crosse). He then encounters Alcide Lafleur, who shoots him in the back. This conclusion is scarcely satisfactory, and of the other incidents much that is favourable can scarcely be predicated; but the acting is throughout good. The piece is capably mounted, with scenery by Mr. Walter Hann.

## ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

DEVELOPMENT OF DIATOMS, ALGAE, AND LICHENS.

Professor W. C. Williamson, F.R.S., began his third lecture on Cryptogamic Vegetation, on Thursday week, by describing the structure of the diatomaceæ, a family of microscopic plants found in fresh and salt water, the cells of which (termed frustules) have walls containing silica. The surfaces of those cell-walls, of various shapes, exhibit beautiful minute markings, each species having its own, within the space of the two-hundredth of an inch, thus affording most interesting objects for the microscope. The cell contains protoplasm of various colours, some of which is said to contain iron. The Professor stated that he had no doubt of the diatoms belonging to the vegetable kingdom, although the cause of their very interesting varied movements is at present unknown. He then entered upon the consideration of the algae, a class which includes the seaweeds and various forms of simple cellular structure met with abundantly in ditches, ponds, and other accumulations of water. After describing how some of these fresh-water forms may be obtained from the green slime of ponds, and alluding to their beautiful appearance under the microscope, the Professor dilated on the great variety and beauty of the sea-weeds, and the marked peculiarities of their organisation and reproduction. The latter part of the lecture was devoted to lichens, so well known as dry incrusting bodies growing upon the bark of trees, stones, or other bodies, and abounding on rocks and in mountainous districts. Their various shades of colour are well exhibited by the lichen geographicus, so named from its resemblance to a map. In the simplest kind of lichens the frond consists of microscopic branched filaments, which present globular cells (gonidia) filled with green matter, analogous to the buds of flowering plants. The interesting manner in which lichens are multiplied was fully described and elucidated by diagrams. Lichens are specially distinguished by the shape of the case, which protects their pores during winter, the germs retaining their vitality till they obtain conditions favourable to vegetation. The Professor finally described the sporangium, the thick walled structure immediately inclosing the spores of the Cryptogamia. It contains small round cells, with spirals closely packed. When warmth comes the cells expand, the spirals are lengthened, the walls burst, and the seed is scattered abroad. Though millions are thus dispersed, the Professor said that there is no ground for believing that the number of plants is greater now than it was at the beginning of the world.

## CHEMISTRY OF SMELTING IRON IN BLAST-FURNACES.

Dr. C. R. Alder-Wright, Lecturer on Chemistry in St. Mary's Hospital Medical School, at the Friday evening meeting on the 13th inst., after briefly describing the general construction of the blast-furnace, stated that the chemical changes taking place in the body of the furnace are far from being so simple as is usually supposed. The ordinary explanation is that the carbon oxide formed by the burning of the fuel at the tuyere acts on the oxide of iron, taking away its oxygen and forming carbon dioxide (carbonic acid). But this simple change is complicated by several others, five different sets of reactions actually taking place simultaneously—viz., A, reactions whereby the higher oxides of iron are reduced successively to lower oxides and to metal by means of carbon oxide, which is itself oxidised to carbon dioxide; B, reactions the converse of A, whereby metallic iron and its lower oxides are oxidised by the action of carbon dioxide, which is itself reduced to carbon oxide; C, reactions whereby iron and lower oxides act on carbon oxide, forming higher oxides of iron and setting free carbon; D, reactions whereby the carbon thus deposited by actions C reacts on higher oxides of iron, forming successively lower oxides and metallic iron, the carbon itself being oxidised to carbon dioxide; E, a reaction whereby the carbon dioxide formed in some of the previous reactions reacts on carbon, both being converted into carbon oxide. Dr. Wright fully described and illustrated by experiments each of these classes of reactions, and referred to recent researches of Mr. I. Lowthian Bell, M.P. (with whom he had co-operated in the inquiry), on various points connected with the subject. He also commented on some general principles of chemical dynamics involved in these reactions, especially noticing the action of hydrogen on oxide of iron forming steam and metallic iron, and the action of steam on metallic iron forming oxide of iron and setting free hydrogen. As the heat produced by the union of a given quantity of oxygen with iron, hydrogen, and carbonic oxide is nearly the same at 500 degrees, there is only a minute amount of heat evolution or heat absorption in each of these four cases, which thus constitute two pairs of inverse reactions. The nitrogen of the blast under certain circumstances exerts an important influence on the iron-smelting process. When the materials employed in the furnace contain potassium and sodium, the cyanides of these metals are formed in the hottest part of the furnace. These cyanides reduce the last portions of the oxide of iron to metal, becoming themselves converted into cyanates, which are apparently split up by the high prevailing temperature evolving nitrogen. These changes afford an explanation of an apparently abnormal constitution of the gases of the furnace in the lower parts, as compared with that at higher levels. The production of cyanides was illustrated by means of a small model blast furnace fed with charcoal containing potassium carbonate. Dr. Wright stated that the alkali-metal compounds which have done duty once in the form of cyanides are carried up mechanically by the gases, and to a certain extent deposited as a kind of sublimate on the materials in the upper part of the furnace. They are thus brought down again, and used over again. In this way the total amount of alkali-metals present in the furnace often becomes very large, sometimes as great as one quarter of the pig iron made, through the small amounts brought in daily accumulating. The actions in the furnace are of such a character that it is impossible to convert more than about one third of the carbon used as fuel into carbon dioxide, the rest necessarily escaping as carbonic oxide. It thus results that the blast furnace is a very wasteful instrument, inasmuch as far more fuel is required to smelt iron in consequence of this circumstance than would be requisite in a more perfect arrangement, where all the fuel could be burnt to carbon dioxide. Sir Frederick Pollock, Bart., was in the chair.

## POLITICAL HISTORY OF EPHESUS.

Mr. Charles T. Newton, M.A., Keeper of Greek and Roman Antiquities in the British Museum, gave the first of a course of three lectures, on Mr. Wood's Discoveries at Ephesus, on Saturday last. He began by reminding his audience that the Temple of Diana at Ephesus was one of the seven wonders of the ancient world, of which wonders the only other extant relics are the Pyramids and the remains of the Mausoleum. Ephesus was a city of peculiar historical interest, as having been the first place where the preaching of Christianity met with strong opposition from Paganism, and having been very important under the Roman empire, and, for centuries before, originally one of the twelve States of the Ionian Confederacy. After explaining the topography of Ephesus, by means of a map showing the positions of Mounts Pion and Coressus, the Temple of Diana, the fortifications, and the principal buildings of the

city, Mr. Newton stated that the reputed founder of the Greek colony of Ephesus was Androklos, one of the sons of Codrus, the last King of Athens, and the date of his landing B.C. 1041. According to local tradition, the worship of Artemis or Diana was much earlier, as she was an Asiatic, not a Greek, deity; and all through history her priests had Asiatic rather than Hellenic sympathies, siding with the Lydian and Persian dynasties in succession. The colony grew by accession of emigrants, till checked by the development of the power of the Lydian monarchs, whose policy it was to attack the Ionian cities one by one. Croesus nearly took Ephesus, but the city was saved by being attached by a rope to the Temple of Diana—in other words, by being solemnly dedicated to the goddess. Croesus modified the constitution, but was all the time on friendly relations with the priests; and, according to Herodotus, he dedicated most of the columns and golden bulls in the temple. After being conquered by Cyrus, Ephesus joined the other Ionian cities in the revolt against Darius, but soon submitted; and was on such good terms with the Persians that Xerxes left his children there after his expedition to Greece. The city paid tribute to Athens during its supremacy, but afterwards went over to Sparta; and Lysander took up his quarters there, finding much barbarism, due to Persian influence. From this time till the invasion of Alexander the Great, Ephesus sided with the Spartans and Athenians as they severally prevailed. Lysimachus made great political changes, forcing the Ephesians to leave the vicinity of the temple where they had dwelt since the time of Croesus, and he concentrated them within larger lines of fortifications, giving the new city the name of his wife, Arsinoe. Ephesus successively passed into the possession of the Ptolemies and the Seleucidae, and, after the defeat of Antiochus the Great by the Romans, was by them given to the kings of Pergamus. At the death of the last of these, Attalus III., it became the capital of the Roman province of Asia, and, under the Emperors, had the proud title of "the metropolis and first city of Asia." Ephesus was destroyed, and the temple sacked and plundered, by the Goths, A.D. 262. With this event the ancient history of the city, extending over 1300 years, may be considered to close. It was rebuilt by the Emperor Justinian, and remained part of the Byzantine empire till taken by the Seljukian Turks, one of whom, Saroukhan, reigned as Emir at Magnesia at the beginning of the fourteenth century. In the course of Mr. Wood's excavations a large treasure of Saroukhan's coins and those of contemporary Latin States was discovered at Ephesus. The place was afterwards taken by the Turks, and Sultan Selim built a fine mosque; but at the end of the seventeenth century the town had utterly decayed, a few miserable hovels at the village of Aiasoluh being all that marked this celebrated site. The next lecture will be devoted to the history of the temple and worship of Diana.

## PRESSURE AND ELASTICITY OF AIR.

Professor Tyndall, D.C.L., F.R.S., began his fifth lecture, on Tuesday last, by observing that a scientific principle stored within the mind is like a key which unlocks innumerable doors; and so a thousand facts can be referred to the simple principle that the air possesses weight and that the atmosphere exerts pressure. Supposing a barometric tube to be a square inch in area, and the mercury standing in it at thirty inches, thirty cubic metres of mercury would be supported. As two cubic inches of mercury weigh one pound, thirty would weigh fifteen pounds. A pressure of fifteen pounds on every square inch is therefore exerted by the atmosphere, and this amount of pressure is technically termed "an atmosphere." This was illustrated by a series of experiments, clearly proving that the column of mercury rises when the atmospheric pressure is increased and falls when the pressure is diminished. The principle of the "Cartesian diver" was also explained. The Professor then proceeded to the consideration of what Robert Boyle termed "the spring of the air," referring especially to the illustrious philosopher's "New Experiments, Physico-mechanical," forty-three in number, made with a pneumatic engine, which showed him to possess perfectly distinct notions as to the condition of the lower strata of the atmosphere. He saw them clearly pressed upon by the upper strata, and he compared the air particles to corpuscular springs, which offer a certain resistance to compression, and which cause the air to expand when it is relieved from pressure. He also made numerous observations on the variation in the height of the mercurial column, and on the influence of pressure on the boiling-point of liquids; and on Dec. 20, 1659, he proved, placing his watch in the receiver of his air-pump, that sound cannot pass through the vacuum, thus anticipating the discovery commonly attributed to Hawksbee (in 1705). After making some important experiments upon animals, Boyle expressed his gratitude to his Creator for having made the air so admirably subservient to animal life and enjoyment. Professor Tyndall then showed how Boyle's law is verified by Mariotte's tube, and referred to tables setting forth the results of Boyle's investigations. The practical applications of compressed air which were exhibited and explained included the air-gun, the pump, the fire-engine, and the hydraulic ram, illustrated by diagrams and models. The Professor also noticed a large sensitive barometer, constructed by Mr. Jordan, in which water is replaced by a liquid less subject to evaporation.

On Friday evening next the discourse will be given by Professor A. Ramsay, F.R.S., Director of the Geological Survey of Great Britain, on the Physical History of the Rhine.

Major-General Vaughan delivered an address at the Royal United Service Institution, yesterday week, on the Retreat of the Ten Thousand—a Military Study for all Time. The lecturer traced the retreat of Xenophon from point to point, and maintained that the real lesson which was to be learnt from it was that, if soldiers would only be true to themselves, they might hope to emerge victorious from every trial.

At a special court of Common Council, held at Guildhall on Monday, a resolution was passed, in accordance with the report of a special committee, recommending that a piece of plate of the value of 3000 guineas be presented by the Corporation to the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh. At a meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works, yesterday week, an address of congratulation was voted to her Majesty on the occasion of the Duke of Edinburgh's marriage. It was also resolved that an address to the Duke and Duchess should be presented.

At the annual meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, on Tuesday, it was stated that there are now forty-nine chambers in affiliation. In the report allusion was made to the principal commercial events of the year—the Plimsoll commission and the negotiations relative to the French treaty. It was resolved that the subject of the bankruptcy laws be referred to a select committee, and that the Government be memorialised to initiate an inquiry into the working of the Bank Charter Act, either by Royal Commission or by a Select Committee of the House of Commons. A motion in favour of repealing the income tax was also adopted.

## CURIOUS WILLS.

WILL OF MAJOR-GENERAL CLAUDE MARTIN, OF THE BENGAL CIVIL SERVICE : DIED 1800.

(Contributed by the Author of "Flemish Interiors," &c.)

One of the most singular wills on record is, perhaps, that of Major-General Claude Martin, of the Bengal Civil Service, who was born at Lyons, in January, 1735, and whose life offers a series of contingencies of so fortunate a character that, although he came into the world as the son of a cooper, he died distinguished by high military rank, in a palace (Constantia House) he had himself built on the banks of the Goumtie, and possessor of a fortune of ten or twelve millions.

Claude Martin left his native place at an early age and went to India, where he entered the army as a private soldier—first in the French ranks, and afterwards, by the course of events, passed into the Company's service. After a number of adventures he attained the grade of Major-General, and died on Sept. 10, 1800.

His will is not only, as we have said, singular, but it is a very scarce document, only a few copies having been struck off for collectors, in the year 1803, at Lyons, where the original is deposited, the testator having bequeathed to that city a legacy of 250,000 sicca-rupees, or about £31,250. It was written in English—very illiterate English; but, having to be administered in France, it was rendered into French by the authorised legal translators, MM. Martinet and Stephano. The English stands on one side of the page, the French version on the other, and, as in the original, several words, and even whole lines, are written in pencil, these have been printed in red. The whole forms a thin quarto volume, and is entitled THE LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF MAJOR-GENERAL CL. MARTIN. There are 155 pages, eighty-three of these being occupied with the preliminary clauses of the will, and seventy-two with the tables detailing the description of the property and the sums constituting the fortune of the testator.

The preamble is extremely original in its compilation, and contains a great deal of rambling religious belief of a very heterodox character, though the testator admits he was born a Catholic, and had never formally abandoned this faith or assumed or any other, though he allows that he has "not been very strict in conforming to the various ceremonies and ordinances it prescribes."

Article 1 is very lengthy, and relates to his domestics, male and female, to whom he gives their liberty, with the exception of a certain number specially named as recipients of certain legacies, but who are to continue slaves in the service and during the lives of five women, respectively named Boulonne or Lisa, Sally, Maria (surnamed Barkebibe), and Kariman. To these, by other special clauses, he leaves specified sums of money; as also to a girl named Pana, to another named Gomany, and to a third named Animan. From the terms in which he speaks of all his domestics, we infer that his treatment of them was humane and considerate in the extreme.

This article, which is very prolix, is followed by thirty-three others, nineteen of which consist of minute directions as to legacies left to these and other female slaves, for whom he provides most liberally.

By article 20 he leaves 40,000 sicca-rupees to his uncle, Louis Martin, and a similar sum to another uncle, named Peter. To his three aunts he leaves 30,000 sicca rupees each, without any deduction, and smaller legacies to several more distant relatives.

Art. 21 relates to the disposition of his jewels and pieces of stuff of various descriptions and values.

Art. 22 contains a most curious exposition of his religious sentiments, which appear to have been altogether idiosyncratic. Unfortunately, it is too verbose to admit of quotation.

Art. 23 deals with the sum of 150,000 rupees to be distributed to the poor in various parts of India.

Art. 24 appropriates the sum of 200,000 sicca-rupees to the foundation of a school in Calcutta; and

Art. 25 disposes of a similar sum for the establishment of a school at Lyons, both to be called LA MARTINIERE, and to bear over the principal entrance an inscription as follows:—"Instituted by Major-General Martin, born January, 1735, at Lyons, who died the . . . of . . . and was buried at . . ."

To this he adds the sum of 250,000 sicca-rupees, to be invested so that the interest may supply a certain number of dowries to form the marriage portion, each year, of the best-conducted of the girls.

He gives 4000 sicca-rupees for the liberation of prisoners detained for debt in Calcutta, and 40,000 for the same purpose at Lyons.

Art. 26 contains some supplementary directions to one or two of the preceding, and mentions additional bequests of large amount to before-named legatees.

Art. 27 indicates such of his landed and house property as is to be sold.

Art. 28 gives 5000 sicca-rupees to the magistrates of Calcutta to pay the debts of poor soldiers, and 1000 rupees for the liberation of prisoners for debt.

Art. 29 specifies several widows to whom pensions are to be accorded.

Art. 30. "When I die I require that my body shall be salted, soaked in spirits of wine, or embalmed; afterwards it shall be deposited in a lead coffin, made from sheets of lead from my *godown*. This lead coffin to be inclosed in an outer coffin of sissoo-wood of two inches thick, and deposited in the vault of my house at Lackpara, called Constantia. The tomb to be raised two feet from the ground, covered with a marble slab inscribed with my name, and a dome to be built over it—MAJOR-GENERAL MARTIN, born at Lyons, January, 1735; arrived in India as soldier in the ranks, and died at . . . &c. Pray for his soul."

Art. 31 gives minute directions as to the construction of his monument, and the sums to be expended on it.

Art. 33 orders the conversion of his house at Lackpara into a college for the instruction of the English language and the Christian religion; also for giving hospitality to strangers visiting Lucknow, but who are not to remain more than two months at a time.

Art. 34 appoints executors, and names large legacies to them, with a few additional pensions; sums up the whole amount disposed of as reaching the incredibly large sum of 330,680,000 rupees; and even after that mentions a possible surplus of £100,000, of which he directs the disposal in various charities.

A meeting of the council of the College of Preceptors was held on Saturday last, when the diploma of licentiate was presented to Miss M. C. Boyle, and that of associate to Miss A. M. Boyle.

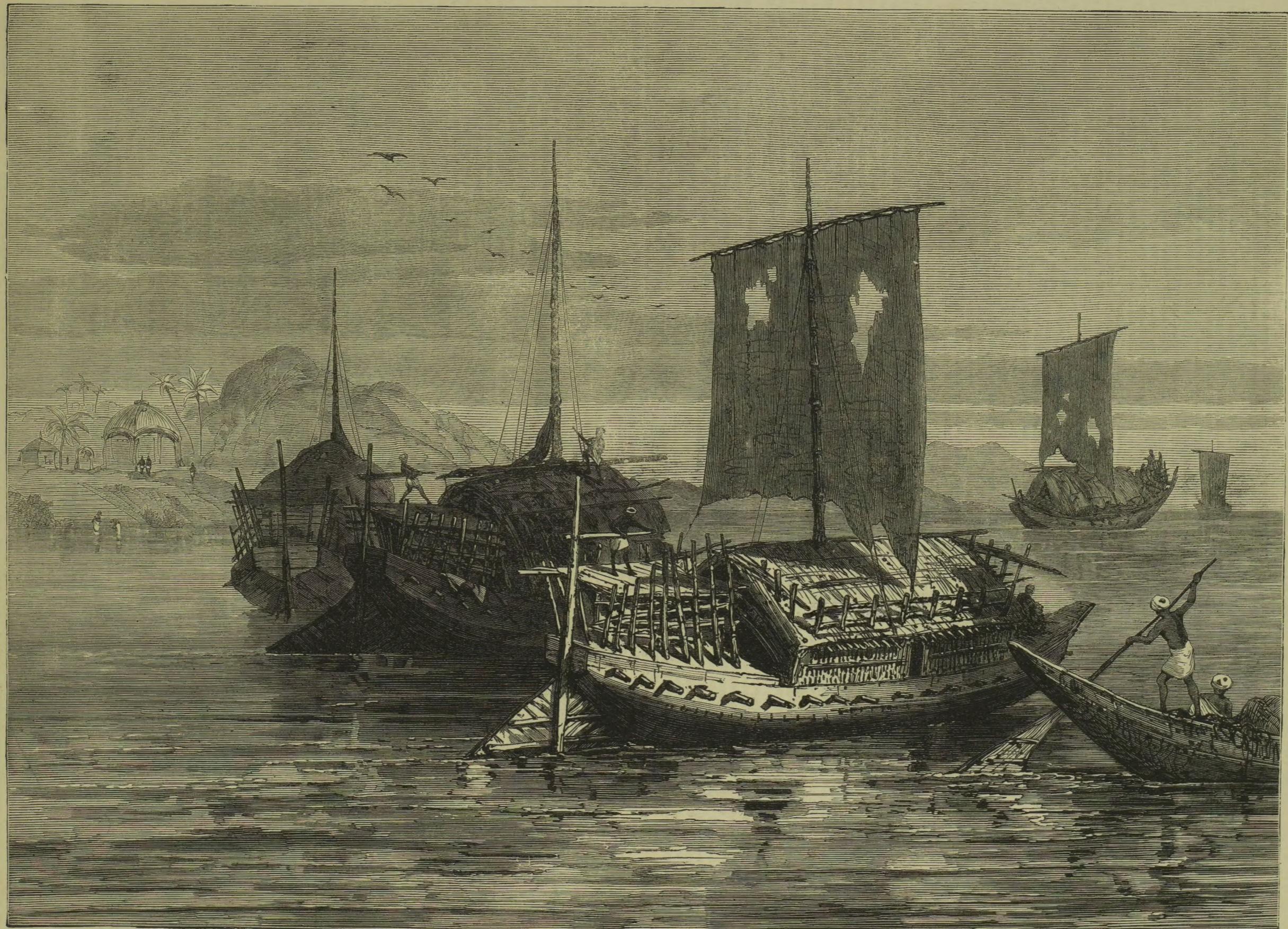
Lord Salisbury had an agreeable reply for the deputation of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, which waited upon him last Saturday, to advocate the introduction of commercial men into the Council of India. His Lordship not only acknowledged that the proposition was right in the abstract, but promised his best endeavour to satisfy the wish of the deputation.



PRESENTATIONS TO THE DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH AT THE COURT, BUCKINGHAM PALACE, YESTERDAY WEEK.



THE ROYAL ENTRY INTO LONDON, SAILORS AT THE ADMIRALTY SALUTING.



THE FAMINE IN BENGAL: GRAIN-BOATS ON THE GANGES.

## THE FAMINE IN BENGAL.

Our Illustration of native boats with grain on the Ganges has a certain interest connected with the present deplorable state of that populous country. The Ganges reaches the sea, like the Nile, by a number of mouths, and, flowing through Bengal, it will give a means of sending relief to many parts of the district by means of these boats. The boats are made of wood, but all the superstructure is of bamboo and matting, which, being light, is well adapted for the purpose. What strikes one on first going up the Hooghly or the Ganges is the torn condition of the sails of the native boats, and "Why don't they mend them?" is the natural question. The answer to this would most likely be something about "is moolk ke dustoor," or custom of the country. Custom is a tyrant everywhere, but in India it holds a sort of imperial sway. In fact, famines, and many evils there, are to a certain extent owing to this evil power. The natives are helplessly under its sway, and its influence on them has a tendency to paralyse the good intentions of the Government. It requires a mutiny or terrible famine in India to get quit of some ridiculous habit or caste usage. One may often hear the English Government officials, after a calamity of this kind, congratulating themselves that some wretched "dustoor," or custom, which had long stood in the way, has been at length got rid of.

## NEW BOOKS.

A book to keep by one and to dip into occasionally for entertainment, and, sooth to say, for instruction, and hints, and suggestions, and aids to memory and the like is *Our English Surnames, their Sources and Significations*, by Charles Wareing Bardsley, M.A. (Chatto and Windus). The time and labour expended upon such a compilation, for, after all, it is hardly more than a compilation, must have been enormous, and one can only hope that public appreciation may be such as to satisfy the compiler. Something of the same sort has more than once before been published; but nothing, if memory may be trusted, remarkable for the same minute elaboration. The podgy volume contains quite an embarrassment of riches, so far as its particular subject is concerned. It were ungrateful not to make mention here of Mr. Mark Antony Lower's researches, from which everybody who has had occasion to become acquainted with them must have derived both pleasure and profit, and to which Mr. Bardsley acknowledges himself to have been largely indebted; but the present work, so far as one can speak from remembrance, seems to bear towards Mr. Lower's works much the same relation that a body dressed and laid out bears to the same body stripped stark for anatomical investigation. Not but what the dress can be removed and the anatomical investigation proceeded with all the same. The author devotes one chapter to a consideration of "patronymic surnames," one chapter to a consideration of "local surnames," one chapter to a consideration of "surnames of office," two chapters to a consideration of "surnames of occupation," derived partly from occupations of the country and partly from occupations of the town, and one chapter to a consideration of nicknames. Besides all this, there is a general preface; there is an introductory chapter; there is an appendix to the two chapters referring to occupations; there is a "preface to index;" and, lastly, there is an index, the fulness of which may be surmised from the fact that it occupies eighty-one pages out of five hundred and seventy-three. Some of our more aristocratic surnames will be looked for vainly in the index, and a reason why may be given in the body of the work; if so, it has been overlooked, but may be easily divined, seeing that the origin of such names is either self-apparent or to be found explained in books of peerage, baronetage, and landed gentry. Such a work as Mr. Bardsley's is plainly no more to be read through continuously than Johnson's Dictionary, which was pronounced by the simple lady who went through it at a stretch to be excellent so far as the language was concerned but a little tedious and incoherent in point of story. Mr. Bardsley's laborious compilation, taken piecemeal, is likely to convey a great deal of information and to afford no little amusement, although very many of the facetious anecdotes are anything but novelties.

It would have been a gracious deed had a short preface been written to explain what, if any, special object had prompted the publication of *Wilkes, Sheridan, Fox: the Opposition under George III.*, by W. F. Rae (W. Isbister and Co.). The three personages whose names are most conspicuous upon the title-page cannot be said to have suffered from neglect; so far from having been allowed to sink into unmerited oblivion, it is doubtful whether any three men ever lived whose memories have been kept so green. Perhaps, however, one can discover some reason for the new sketch of John Wilkes and his career; it was apparently undertaken with a view of making him somewhat less hideous than he appears in most of, if not in all, the portraits hitherto exhibited of him. Perhaps, too, the new picture of Sheridan was undertaken from a generous fear that depreciation was beginning to do its dirty work with the name of a famous "wit and orator, dramatist and politician," and from a desire to draw a parallel between the career of Sheridan and that of "the attorney's clerk of Hebrew race who has risen to be Prime Minister of the United Kingdom," however incomplete the parallel may be. And perhaps it was considered desirable to once more go over the old ground on which Fox ran his splendid course in order to show that "not the small and exclusive section of modern Whigs," but "members of the great party of progress have the best title to rank Fox among their noblest and worthiest chiefs." At any rate, if the work were to be done, it has been done as well as even an exacting reader could require; the author has chosen for treatment three subjects which can never cease to exercise a certain fascination, he seems to have employed the very best materials, he has the skill of a ready and a readable writer, and he writes as if his heart had inspired his pen.

A work of singular value and of the deepest interest is *Incidents of the Sepoy War, 1857-8*, compiled from the private journals of General Sir Hope Grant, G.C.B., together with some explanatory chapters by Henry Knollys, Captain Royal Artillery (William Blackwood and Sons). It is a comparatively small volume; but its contents, so far at any rate as weight and importance go, may be truly described as *multum in parvo*. To prove the extraordinary quality of the material forming the basis of the volume it is only necessary to mention that the diary which Sir Hope Grant kept "was no after-thought compilation. Day after day the events of the preceding twenty-four hours were committed to paper while fresh in the writer's memory." It strikes one as almost incredible that the diary "composed under circumstances of harassing fatigue and of the dangers of warfare," and such a warfare, should have been kept at all, especially by one whose position must have afforded him the less opportunity for taking notes for the very reason that it gave him the greater opportunity of having his head full of what was worth noting; and one is, therefore, the more grateful to find that the diary was, somehow, kept, and that "in no single instance have the statements of facts, or opinions expressed, been departed from." An introductory chapter is

followed by a chapter of the "journal;" then comes a "commentary" chapter, succeeded by another chapter of "journal;" after which there is a "commentary and explanatory" chapter, followed by four chapters of "journal," and in this fashion we are brought at last to the end of the terrible mutiny, and to the moment when Sir Hope Grant is nominated "to the command of the British force about to proceed to China to co-operate with the French in repairing the disaster which had been suffered in the attack on the Taku forts." A supplementary appendix concludes the volume, and the useful map has not been forgotten. Of course the general outline of the events to which the journal or journals refer is exactly the same as that with which we have all, from one source or another, been long familiar; but the invaluable advantage of Sir Hope's diary is that it not only records incidents "not generally known," but it enables us to compare what we have read or heard with what is stated on his high personal authority and was jotted down before time had added or subtracted anything, and to have our impressions confirmed or corrected. Horrors, as might be expected, are plentiful; but there is no lack of the bright, and even the ludicrous. There is something extremely comic in the anecdote about the "nice gentle-looking lady" who is seated on the floor, told that she "must get up," answers, in melancholy accents, "I cannot move," is supposed, consequently, to be severely wounded, is tenderly asked whether such is the case, and replies, angelically, "No; it's rupees."

An attempt to criticise, in a few brief sentences, a treatise which is the result of years of study and labour would be an act of injustice to the author. We must therefore content ourselves in the present instance by simply directing attention to a few points of general interest in Dr. Prosser James's meritorious little volume *Lessons on Laryngoscopy* (Baillière, Tindall, and Cox). It may not be amiss to explain that laryngoscopy is a comparatively new branch of the healing art, exclusively devoted to the examination of the throat or larynx. By means of a mirror applied in somewhat the same way as the better-known instrument the ophthalmoscope is employed in examining the eye, the physician is enabled to see, as it were, round a corner, examine by reflection in a mirror the image of the throat, and quietly study its various diseases. Dr. Prosser James was among the first to recognise the great utility of this ingenious invention, and to employ it in the treatment of throat affections, as well as in demonstrations before a class of students attending a metropolitan hospital. The merit of the invention is due to M. Garcia, an able professor of singing still living, who, it appears, was induced to experimentalise upon himself, from a desire to ascertain the exact movements of the vocal cords while in the act of producing musical notes. M. Garcia did not merely make a suggestion and leave others to test it, but, having satisfied himself of the value of his observations in auto-laryngoscopy, he proceeded to write a description of what he had accomplished and presented his paper to the most critically scientific body in the world, the Royal Society. We fully agree with Dr. James when he states, "In the light of all that has since been done, the accuracy of the descriptions first recorded by this ingenious and scientific professor of singing is most remarkable. His paper would have done credit to an expert anatomist and physiologist; and, reading it now, one cannot but wonder that the Royal Society did not confer some signal reward upon the author." The paper was printed in the Proceedings of the society, and is entitled "Observations on the Human Voice," by Manuel Garcia. It was communicated by Dr. Sharpey, March, 1855. As the contents of the paper are not generally known, Dr. Prosser James devotes to it ten or a dozen pages, which are well worth perusal. These "Lessons in Laryngoscopy" are written in an attractive and agreeable style, and must become a valuable manual for students and a guide for the more advanced practitioner. The text is fully illustrated, and several coloured plates, executed by Messrs. Leighton Brothers in their best style, will be duly appreciated by the readers of Dr. James's work.

All who are interested in the innovative theories of the modern school of German music—especially those who have not yet made it a subject of inquiry—will derive advantage and instruction from Dr. Franz Hueffer's book, *Richard Wagner and the Music of the Future*, recently published by Messrs. Chapman and Hall. The author of this work possesses the rare advantage of the combination of a classical and philosophical education with practical musical knowledge, together with a mastery over the English language that betrays few signs of its not being his native tongue. It is impossible here to give even an outline of the powerful, and sometimes eloquent, reasoning by which Dr. Hueffer advocates the justice of Wagner's art-principles, and recognises their realisation in his opera-dramas. On the vexed question of the relative importance of poetry and music in their stage association, he well says, "The free expression of intense and abundant feeling in poetry is but too often encumbered by the speculative structure of language, while, on the other hand, the soaring flight of music lacks a starting-point of strictly-refined and recognisable pathos. Music and poetry, therefore, by both their powers and weaknesses, are referred to each other's aid; and the results of their combination will be of a higher order than is attainable by either of them in their separate state. On the other hand, it cannot be denied that their close union will be made possible only by a mutual compromise, in which each of them has to resign certain peculiarities of its own in favour of the common aim." The illustration of modern romanticism in German music is continued by supplemental papers on Schubert, Schumann, Liszt, and Franz, in each of which there is much interesting matter—indeed, the volume is one of the most valuable contributions to the literature of music that has been published for many years. Although some portions of it have appeared in magazines, these have been so much recast and so largely amplified that the work is virtually a new one.

The beautiful art of lace-making, which Mrs. Bury Palliser and other writers have made a subject of literary and historical treatment, is practically discussed by Mrs. Treadwin, of Exeter, one of the most successful manufacturers at this time. *Antique Point and Honiton Lace* (Ward, Lock, and Tyler) is a book that will be useful to many industrious and intelligent ladies, who have a taste for this elegant product of feminine skill, though now to a great extent supplied by machine-work. Mrs. Treadwin contributed to the records of the Exhibition of 1851 some evidence of the manufacture of Devonshire lace two centuries and a half ago. The local trade has been revived, within the last thirty-five years, by the patronage, in the first instance, of the late Queen Adelaide, who once visited Devonshire, and more effectually by that of Queen Victoria, whose father resided at Sidmouth. The bridal dress of her Majesty, in 1840, was of Honiton lace made at the village of Beer, near Seaton; and this example, followed by many others, has aided to obtain public encouragement for a branch of industry still held in repute throughout East Devon. Mrs. Treadwin, as a native of that district, feels something more than a mere commercial interest in the renown of its lace manufacture. She has written a clear account of the different patterns and processes to be applied to this pretty handiwork. The volume is illustrated by one hundred engravings.

## FINE ARTS.

## SOCIETY OF LADY ARTISTS.

This society has shifted the venue of its exhibitions from Conduit-street to a gallery at 48, Great Marlborough-street. The new gallery consists of two rooms, the larger of which contains water-colour drawings—the smaller, oil-paintings. Increased wall-space appears to have been gained; for the collection is considerably larger than heretofore; and it is gratifying to be able to add that the standard of merit has not suffered in consequence.

Still, however, the ablest professional female artists abstain from supporting this society, or send (with rare exceptions) unimportant examples of their powers. As soon as a female artist feels competent to enter the arena of the ordinary exhibitions, she almost invariably does so. Consequently, this exhibition of "lady artists" is not adequately representative of woman's artistic attainments; nor would it be just to "woman's cause" to pretend that it were otherwise. Art is of no sex; and no woman seriously devoted to art would, we imagine, care to have her productions regarded in a spirit of charitable allowance or disingenuous compliment.

With so many schools of art free to female students among us it is unpleasantly significant to find so large a proportion of the more artistic works in this collection evincing foreign influence or training. Take, for instance, No. 530, "A Dutch Interior," by Miss Swift. This, which is probably the best piece of interior-painting in the exhibition, clearly owes its powerful colour and effect to the influence of M. Bischoff, the eminent Dutch painter and husband of the artist's sister. Then Mrs. Benham Hay—whose "Tobit's Return to his Father" (522) reappears here, having been already exhibited some years back—studied art for several years in Italy. Miss Clara Montalba directly imitates the French painter Corot in her oil "Sketch" (452); and her water-colour sketches seem foreign in feeling, though entirely dissimilar in their key of rich colour and mellow harmony. Miss Fanny Duncan's "Evening Primroses" (559) are obviously treated à la Fantin; and foreign influence is observable in the contributions of Misses Clara Biller (533 and 541), Ribbing, and Beatrice Meyer—"A Street Scene in Liverpool" (252).

In many works of English character, too, the ladies appear to be dependent on teachers—the works often recall the styles of male painters of the same surnames as those of the exhibitors. It is not hard to divine what may be expected in a drawing of "Fair Rosamond" (23), by Miss Emma Sandy (which is very firmly pencilled, though hardly a feminine type of beauty), or in the pretty little pictures by Mrs. E. M. and Miss Flora Ward (492 and 223), or in the contributions of Misses Gastineau, Linnell, Rebecca Solomon, and others. "A Head" (592), painted on china by Miss Rebecca Coleman, may likewise be said to be imitative of a given manner; and Miss Allrigge's "Iras" (56) somewhat resembles, in its harmonious colouring, but weak drawing, the "Spring Time" (199) of Miss Solomon.

Among works of more originality or freshness a foremost place must be assigned to Elizabeth Thompson's exceedingly spirited drawing representing Bengal Lancers engaged in the diversion or sport of "tent-pegging" (247). Whatever technical shortcomings may be found in this artist's work, she certainly has an extraordinary faculty for expressing energetic action in men and animals and seizing the most characteristic points of an incident. This "tent-pegging" is a suitable subject for the display of this lady's special gift. The swooping charge of the tilting horsemen, the disappointment of the one who has missed and angrily reins in his horse; the triumph of him who, having carried off a peg, waves it on the point of his lance; and the interest of the spectators about the lists, are all capitally rendered. Under the well-known initials "E. V. B." are exhibited a set (246) of four large compositions of cats, monkeys, and birds, surrounded with leafy branches, the arrangement and effective colour of which are admirably suited for a decorative purpose—as, for example, the compartments of a screen. Close to these is a drawing, entitled "Château en Espagne" (245), by Miss Victoria Levin, representing a young lady seated, looking out of an open casement towards a mass of sunlit flowers, which is pleasant and bright, and not a little promising technically. Miss Louise Rayner's architectural subjects—notably, the views of Edinburgh, Salisbury, and Chester—are as remarkable as ever for their rendering of stone and other textures, and for their picturesque and animated treatment generally. There is a large and able drawing of "Edinburgh" (93), by Mrs. Stewart Smith.

We have also to commend to notice the following, as presenting merit or promise:—"A Snowy St. Valentine's Day" (361), by Miss Adelaide Maguire; "Hesitation" (230), by Mrs. Paul Naftel; "La Belle Fermière" (91), by H. Kempe; "The Family Loaf: Larens, Basses Pyrénées" (101), by Ellen Partridge; "Rosalie—a Child of Sorrento" (161), by Mrs. Backhouse; "In My Lady's Chamber" (476), by Mrs. Louisa Jopling (Romer); "The Jesuit" (509), a characteristic oil study of a head, by Mary S. Tovey; "The Golden Age" (578), by Miss Julia Pocock; "Chapel of S. Clemente, S. Marco, Venice" (236), by Miss Alice Boyd; two Algerian subjects by Madame Bodichon; "A Land-Storm" (493), one of the very few landscapes with an impressive or poetical intention, by Miss Helen Thornycroft; "Moonlight in the Engadine" (156), with other meritorious landscapes, by Mrs. Marrable; "The Pick of the Litter" (560), by Miss L. B. Swift; "Designs for Plates" (421), by Mrs. Mark A. Bourdin; and the contributions of Mrs. Charette, E. Macirone, Eliza Sharpe, M. Ellen Edwards, N. Godsall, Mrs. E. B. King, Susan C. Domett, Sophia Beale, Marian Edwards, S. S. Warren, and A. B. Ellis.

## MR. SIMPSON'S SKETCHES ROUND THE WORLD.

Readers of this Journal know that for several years past we have been greatly indebted to Mr. William Simpson (as one of our Special Artists) for sketches which, reproduced in black and white, have furnished us with illustrations of various memorable events and scenes in many parts of the globe. A selection from this artist's original sketches now forms an exhibition of altogether peculiar interest at the Burlington Gallery, Piccadilly, opposite Burlington House. The phrase "Round the World," which is applied to these selected sketches (as to a book of travel Mr. Simpson has lately produced), though, certes, apparently a sufficiently comprehensive phrase, yet may convey a very imperfect idea of this truly cosmopolitan artist's explorations and adventures. To perform the entire circuit of this world, as Mr. Simpson did in the last mission he undertook from the *Illustrated London News*, is assuredly a considerable exploit; yet, though the artist took a course far from direct in this journey, it has yielded only a minor portion of the sketches in this exhibition. His successive travels have, in fact, embraced a very broad belt of the whole inhabited earth. The 186 sketches here range from St. Petersburg to Abyssinia, from Circassia and the Caucasus to the Red Sea, from Central Asia, the Himalayas, and Thibet to Ceylon and the now famous Straits of Malacca, from Pekin and the Great Wall of China to the Pacific, and from California and Salt Lake City to Niagara. In Mr. Simpson's last great tour it will be remem-

bered that he sent home pictures—of course, furtively obtained—of the interior of the Great Temple of Heaven at Pekin, of the ceremonies of the Imperial wedding, and other most curious Celestial scenes and incidents, which scarcely another European has ever contrived to witness, much less to preserve and publish pictorially. His illustrations of the marvellously rapid changes the Japanese are undergoing since their acceptance of European civilisation are scarcely less remarkable; and then come the grimly-vivid representations of the extermination of the Modoc savages on the far side of the American Continent. Surely, after having “done” this planet thus completely, the artist must, like Alexander, sigh for other worlds to conquer.

On, however, the many journeys which have served to enrich our pages, and of several of which some mementoes remain to diversify the more recent sketches in this collection, we cannot dwell in detail. It may suffice to say that, besides the admirable series of sketches in the Crimea during the Russian War, which first brought the artist prominently into public notice; besides the water-colour drawings of India, Cashmere, and Thibet, which formed a special exhibition a few years back; and besides a series of drawings of the recent excavations in and about Jerusalem, and of scenes and sites in the Holy Land, Mr. Simpson has produced countless illustrations in the tours he has undertaken as our Special Artist to Russia on the occasion of the marriage of the Cesarewitch and Princess Dagmar, to Abyssinia during the war, to Egypt on the opening of the Suez Canal, to Rome at the sitting of the Ecumenical Council, to the seat of the Franco-German war (during which he was present at Metz, Sedan, and Strasbourg), and lastly Round the World, as already mentioned. Mr. Simpson was, too, in Paris during the reign of the Commune, the fall of the Vendôme Column, the week's fighting, and the burning of a portion of the city. As indicating the difficulties and dangers under which many of these sketches were executed we cannot refrain from inviting special attention to a large drawing of the “Battle-Fields of Sedan” (96), made shortly before the final catastrophe. This was “done on the spot” (at Donchery) during the heat of the battle, and—no other material being at hand—on the back of a piece of wall-paper, as may be seen by the pattern showing through; yet the drawing presents with extreme minuteness and apparently the most deliberate topographical accuracy a panorama of the country about Sedan, so extensive that the positions of the long investing lines as well as of the beleaguered host may be traced throughout.

But, apart from the unprecedented variety of interest in the subjects represented, there are artistic qualities in these sketches which it would be unfair to the artist to pass unnoticed on the occasion of this their public exhibition. Of the high position as a water-colour painter to which Mr. Simpson is entitled an idea may be formed from his more finished drawings here, such as the view of Magdala (97); and some scenes of Coptic Church ceremonial; “The Great Wall of China” (55), “Stones in the Old Temple Wall, Jerusalem” (163), and several other subjects from the Holy Land. The conditions under which most of these works were produced seldom, however, permitted such completion “on the spot.” Nevertheless, however hasty or slight, they are always sketches in the best and truest sense of the word—far more so than nine out of ten of the productions which figure in our winter exhibitions of so-called sketches. Mr. Simpson's powers of observation are singularly keen, though always controlled by a sense of the picturesque; and he is ever on the alert. He unerringly seizes and hits off the essential characteristics of all that he depicts, whether peculiarities of physiognomy, costumes, or customs, topography, architecture, or shipping, earth, sea, or sky. His skill in arranging figures is particularly exemplified in several Japanese and Chinese subjects, and also in scenes on the “P. and O. steamers.” It is the freedom from mannerism—the fidelity to the aspect of strange scenes and races which render his sketches so suitable for engraving, little of their essence being liable to be lost in the process of translation. In conclusion, we may safely recommend a visit to the little Burlington Gallery, as certain to prove both instructive and agreeable in a high degree.

#### OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

##### THE DUCHESS DOWAGER OF RICHMOND.

The most noble Caroline, Duchess Dowager of Richmond, died on the 12th inst. Her Grace, who was born June 6, 1796, the eldest daughter of Field Marshal Henry William, first Marquis of Anglesey, K.G., by Lady Caroline Elizabeth Villiers, his first wife, married, April 10, 1817, Charles, fifth Duke of Richmond, K.G., and had five sons and six daughters. Of the sons, the eldest is the present Duke of Richmond, and the third, Lord Henry Lennox, M.P., First Commissioner of Works. The second son, Lord Fitzroy Lennox, was lost in the President steamer, in 1841. The three surviving daughters are Caroline Amelia, Countess of Bessborough; Augusta, Countess of Dornburg, the wife of H.S.H. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar; and Cecilia, Lady Bingham. The Duchess, once celebrated for surpassing beauty, was during her whole life the regard of the circle in which she moved.

##### CAPTAIN CHETHAM-STRODE, R.N.

Captain Augustus Chetham-Strode, C.B., who died at Cannes, on the 10th inst., was the youngest son of Admiral Sir Edward Chetham-Strode, K.C.B., K.C.H., of Southill House, in the county of Somerset, and brother of the present Edward Charles Chetham-Strode, Esq., of Southill House. Captain Strode entered the Navy in 1839, and served on board the Benbow (74) in the operations off the coast of Syria and at the bombardment of St. Jean d'Ac, in 1840. Subsequently, after acting as gunnery Lieutenant of the Hastings (74) flagship in China, he was in the St. George (120) in the Baltic during the Russian War of 1854; then in the Royal Albert flagship, in the Black Sea, and until the end of the war as first Lieutenant of the Vesuvius, in the Sea of Azof, under Captain (now Admiral) Sherard Osborn, by whom he was repeatedly noticed in the despatches. After promotion to the rank of Commander in 1856, he was appointed to the command of the Vulcan troopship, on the China station, and was actively employed under Admiral Sir James Hope, with the troops under General Staveley, at the taking of the Peiho Forts, and had charge of the breaching artillery at the capture of four fortified towns, for which duties he was honourably mentioned in the naval and military despatches. In January, 1861, he was for three days and nights engaged in rescuing 650 passengers of the ship India, wrecked in the Straits of Malacca, for which hazardous service he received the written approbation of the Lords of the Admiralty. He was promoted to the rank of Captain in 1863, and subsequently made Captain of the Port of Gibraltar. In 1870 he received the command of the Bellerophon until paid off, when he was appointed Captain of the Pyræus, one of the flying squadrons, which was, in 1870, detached to the Brazilian station. Here he remained until invalidated. Captain Strode received for war services six medals and three clasps, the companionship of the Bath, and the order of the Medjidie.

#### CHESSE.

##### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

“\* All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, &c., and have the word “Chess” legibly written on the outside of the envelope.

H. MEYER.—You have omitted to number your problems, and the omission gives trouble in referring to them. That in two moves the examiners pronounce “too easy;” that in three moves “spoilt by the succession of checks;” and that in five they have marked for insertion.

DR. PHILIPPS.—No. 1 is neat and good. It shall appear shortly. No. 2 is defective.

F. G. FINCH.—It appears to be correct, but examine it again thoroughly; if it stand the test, it shall be printed.

C. B.—The very slight difference, geometrically, between your proposed tour and No. 17 is sufficient to completely destroy the arithmetical properties.

F. W. P.—There is really nothing to recommend in F. W. P.'s tour, either geometrically, arithmetically, or in the selection of words.

J. B. D.—It has been demonstrated that the geometrical and arithmetical properties of such Knight's Tours as No. 17 are beyond the possibilities of single tours; and if J. B. D. will examine those properties “scientifically,” he will find reason to think differently as to imaginary defects and suggested improvements.

J. B. M.—Mr. Smith, WOOLLEY, T. W., M.P., and Others.—Yes; problem No. 1565 is radically wrong, and ought never to have been passed by the examiners. Besides the composer's solution, it can be solved by 1. Kt to K 5th, 2. K to Q 3rd, &c.; and by 1. Kt to Q Kt 8th, &c.

S. H. T., Plymouth.—It shall be examined.

G. COLLINS.—You have quite mistaken the line of play proposed. We did not say

1. R to Q B 4th, &c.; but 1. E to K B 4th; 2. R to K B 6th, &c., which certainly and easily leads to mate in four moves.

W. E.—The words are charming, and the syllabic arrangement of them is very clever; but the Tour sadly lacks symmetry.

W. S. HAMILTON.—Received, with many thanks.

DR. GOLD, V. GORGAS.—A most acceptable budget. The contents shall be reported on, if possible, in our next Number.

BALTIMORE.—Your syllabic and geometrical solution of the Knight's Tour No. XVII. is perfectly correct.

ANCHORA, J. SOWDEN, CHURCH DIGNITARY, E. B. K., JOSEPH JANION, and Others.—We cannot see how White can give mate in Problem 1567 by playing 1. B takes P. You appear to have overlooked the power of Black's Bishop at Q R 2nd.

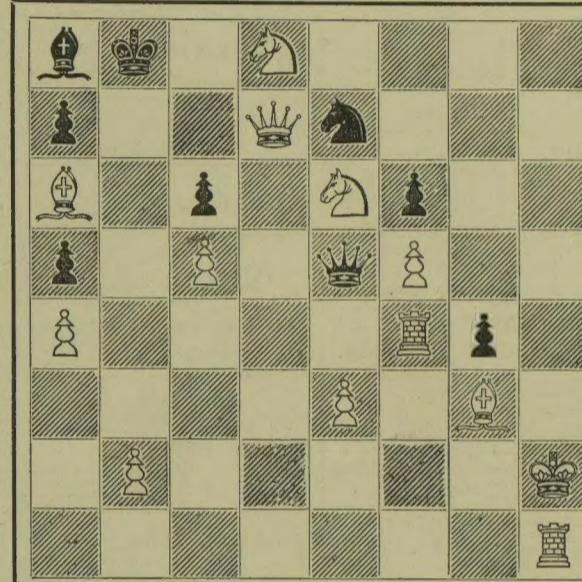
FRANCIS D. M., and Others.—The second part of Baron Heydebrand's magnificent work on the Openings (“Handbuch des Schachspiels”) will be ready in a few days. The complete work can then be procured of Messrs. Tribner or any other foreign bookseller. This is by far the most comprehensive and valuable treatise on the game that has ever been published.

THE TRUE SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1568 has been received from King Koffe—Captain A. of Dublin—J. A. P.—E. S.—G. H. V.—Silva—M. D.—Wowlley—Barrow and Hedges—Annie—Vignola—Pogozsky—East Marden—T. W. of Canterbury—M. P.—St. Clair—Mites of Hayre—W. T. Aman—D. A.—Dublin—Light Blazes, Bury—E. W.—Kingston—Mark—W. D.—E. Fran of Lyons—H. A. S.—W. S. B.—Joseph Janion—TRELLA RUGEROR—Argus—Try Again—Max—E. B.—A. Wood—G.—and T.—R. S. V. P.—Antwerp—S. H. T.—Fanny Richmond—W. V. G. D.—Eldidon—Box and Cox—Sigma—Queen's Knight—Ralph and Geraldine—Cosmo—Baxter—H. E.—W. B. and F. N.—Charley—Ferdinand—Miranda—Carfax—Joseph Sowden—E. B. K.—J. Low, M. D.—Shefford—Lassel—Victor Gorgas.

##### PROBLEM NO. 1570.

By Mr. F. H. BENNETT.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

##### THE VIENNA CHESS CONGRESS.

We resume, by desire, the publication of the best Games played in the great Tournament of Vienna.—(French Opening.)

WHITE	BLACK	WHITE	BLACK
(Mr. Anderssen).	(Mr. Heral).	(Mr. Anderssen).	(Mr. Heral).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 3rd	12. B to K Kt 5th	Kt to K R 2nd
2. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	13. Q to K 3rd	B to K B 4th
3. P takes P	P takes P	14. B to K B 4th	B takes B
4. B to Q 3rd	B to Q 3rd	15. Q takes B	B takes Kt
5. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	16. Q R takes B	Kt to K B 3rd
6. Castles	Castles	17. Q R to K sq	Q Kt to K B 3rd
7. P to K R 3rd	P to Q B 3rd	18. R K to K 5th	Q to K R 3rd
8. P to Q B 4th	P takes P	19. Q to K B 5th	P to K Kt 3rd
9. B to Q B 4th	P to K R 3rd	20. Q to Q 3rd	K to Kt 2nd
	taking P	21. R to K 7th	Q Kt to K R 4th

An error, of which Mr. Anderssen speedily availed himself.

10. Q to Q 3rd Q to Q R 4th

This, too, was an ill-considered move. The object of it was, if White captured the Kt's Pawn, to reply with Q to B 4th, whereby Black expected to win a piece. He saw too late that his opponent could escape the threatened loss by moving his attacked Queen to Q's 2nd.

11. B takes K R P Q to K R 4th

WHITE	BLACK
(Mr. Anderssen).	(Mr. Heral).
12. B to K Kt 5th	Kt to K R 2nd
13. Q to K 3rd	B to K B 4th
14. B to K B 4th	B takes B
15. Q takes B	B takes Kt
16. Q R takes B	Kt to K B 3rd
17. Q R to K sq	Q Kt to K B 3rd
18. R K to K 5th	Q to K R 3rd
19. Q to K B 5th	P to K Kt 3rd
20. Q to Q 3rd	K to Kt 2nd
21. R to K 7th	Q Kt to K R 4th

Another mistake; this time a fatal one.

Black's game, however, was in a very sickly condition at this stage, and the best play in the world could only have prolonged it.

22. Kt to K 5th Kt to K B 5th

23. Kt takes K B P Q to K R 5th

24. Q to K 3rd K Kt to K B 3rd

25. Kt to Kt 5th K to K R 3rd

(dis. ch) 26. Kt to K B 3rd Resigns.

Another Game in the Vienna Tournament.—(Hampe's Opening.)

BLACK	WHITE	BLACK	WHITE
(Mr. Paulsen).	(Mr. Rosenthal).	(Mr. Paulsen).	(Mr. Rosenthal).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	21. P to Q R 5th	Kt takes P
2. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	22. K to R 2nd	Very good.
3. P to Kt K 3rd	B to Q B 4th	23. Q R takes P	P takes P
4. B to Kt K 2nd	P to Q 3rd	24. R to Q R 7th	P to Q Kt 3rd
5. P to Q 3rd	Kt to K B 2nd	25. P to Q B 5th	B to Q B 3rd
6. K Kt to K 2nd	B to K Kt 5th		The beginning of a masterly combination.
7. P to K R 3rd	B to Q 2nd	26. Q Kt P takes P	P takes P
8. Kt to Q R 4th	B to Q Kt 3rd	27. Q to K 5th	Very fine indeed.
9. Kt takes B	Q R takes Kt	28. Q to K 2nd	
10. P to K B 4th	P takes K	29. R to Q R 5th	Had he taken the Queen Mr. Paulsen would have won by—
11. Kt takes P	Q to K 2nd	27. R takes P (ch) K to Kt sq	28. R takes P (ch) K to Kt 4th
12. P to Q B 4th	Q to K 4th	29. R takes Kt P (dis. ch) K moves	29. Q to K 6th (ch) K to Q 2nd
13. Castles	Castles Q's side	30. R takes B P takes B	30. R takes B P takes B
14. Kt to K 2nd	Kt to Q 5th	31. R takes Q P (ch) Resigns.	31. R takes Q P (ch) Resigns.
15. B to K B 4th	Kt takes Kt (ch)		
16. Q takes Kt	Q to K R 4th		
17. P to K Kt 4th	P to K Kt 3rd		
18. P to Q R 4th	P to K R 4th		
19. P to K Kt 5th	Kt to K R 2nd		
20. Q to K 3rd	P to K B 3rd		

From this point the game is admirably played by Mr. Paulsen. The conclusion is as interesting as any end-game in the tourney.

20. P to K B 3rd

21. R takes Q P (ch) Resigns.

THE OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE CHESS-MATCH.—The following is the list and order of the Oxford players in the approaching Inter-University match:—Mr. W. Parratt, Magdalen; Mr. F. Madan, Brasenose; Mr. S. R. Merideth, Brasenose; Mr. W. Grundy, Worcester; C. Tracey, Lincoln; the Hon. H. E. Plunkett, University; Mr. A. R. C. Connell, Trinity. All the Oxford players this year are actually in residence.

BERMONDSEY AND BEDFORD (SPITALFIELDS) CHESS CLUBS.—A match, with twelve competitors on each side and every pair playing two games, has just been fought by these clubs. The final score gave—Bermondsey, 15 games; Bedford, 9.

CHESS SOIREE IN PARIS.—Mr. Rosenthal, the well-known French chess-player, issued cards of invitation to the chess-players, native and foreign, now in Paris to a soirée at the Restaurant Catelaine on the 11th inst. More than 300 amateurs attended, and from these, twenty-seven were opposed in play to Mr. Rosenthal, who conducted the whole of the games simultaneously. Excepting one game, lost to Mr. Rakowski, the result in every combat was in favour of Mr. Rosenthal.

#### WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will and two codicils, dated Oct. 27, 1869, Feb. 14, 1871, and Sept. 19, 1872, of Thomas William Hill, late of No. 7, Arlington-villas, Clifton, who died Jan. 21 last, were proved at the district registry, Bristol, on the 19th ult., by William Done Bushell, William Merrett Webb, and William Wilberforce Jose, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £140,000. The testator bequeaths £1000 each to the Diocesan Association of Gloucester and Bristol, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts; the Church Pastoral Aid Society, Bristol Auxiliary; the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and the Bristol Asylum or School of Industry for the Blind. £500 each to the Bristol General Hospital, the Cardiff Inf

**VALUABLE DISCOVERY** for the HAIR. If your Hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER, for it will positively restore, in every case, grey or white hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Certificates from Dr. Versmann on every bottle, with full particulars.

This preparation has never been known to fail in restoring the hair to its natural colour and growth in from eight to twelve days.

It promotes growth and prevents the hair falling out, eradicating dandruff, and keeps it sleek in a clean healthy condition.

It imparts peculiar vitality to the roots of the hair, restoring it to its youthful freshness and vigour. Daily application of this preparation for a week or two will surely restore faded, grey, or white hair to its natural colour and richness.

It is not a dye, nor does it contain any colouring matter or offensive substance whatever. Hence it does not soil the hands, the scalp, or even white linen, but procures the colour within the substance of the hair.

It may be had of any respectable Chemist, Perfumer, or Dealer in Toilet Articles in the Kingdom, at 3s. 6d. per bottle. In case the dealer has not "The Mexican Hair Renewer" in stock and will not procure it for you, it will be sent direct by rail, carriage paid, on receipt of 4s. in stamps, to any part of England.—Prepared by HENRY C. GALLUP, 493, Oxford-street, London.

**THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER.** Sold by Rowe and Co., Rangoon.

**THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER.** Prevents Dandruff.

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**THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER.** has gained for itself the highest reputation, and a decided preference over all other "hair-dressings," as evinced from certificates and testimonials from the most respectable sources. Being compounded with the greatest care—combining, as it does, all the most desirable qualities of the best hair preparations of the day, without the objectionable ones—it may be relied on as the best known to chemistry for restoring the natural colour of the hair, and causing new hair to grow on bald spots unless the hair glands are decayed; for if the glands are decayed and gone no stimulant can restore them; but if they are only weak the glands are only torpid, THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER will renew their vitality, and a new growth of hair will follow. Read the following Testimonial from Dr. Versmann, Ph.D. —

"Mr. Henry C. Gallup, 493, Oxford-street, London.  
Dear Sir,—I have made a thorough chemical analysis of your preparation called 'The Mexican Hair Renewer,' and think it far superior to any hair preparation I have ever known. It is an ingenious compound, as harmless as it is beneficial.  
(Signed) FRED. VERSMANN."

THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER may be procured of any first-class Perfumer, Chemist, or Dealer in Toilet Articles throughout the kingdom, at 3s. 6d. per Bottle.

**THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER.**

What gives the hair a charming gloss, And makes it look as soft as floss? What gives luxuriance to each tress? Why, all the world with such confuses That nothing really outrivs.  
And rank, and lusty, and so high,  
As "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER."

What gives the hair an impulse great, And brings it from each known retreat? Why, Gallup's Famed Renewer stands, And universal praise commands; Whilst all acknowledge with delight That nothing makes it half so bright  
As "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER."

All other preparations made It sinks into oblivion's shade; It has the praise of thousands gained, Celebrity likewise obtained; And, what is of importance more, It will the Human Hair Restore,  
"THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER."

The natural colour, by its use, Like magic does its powers produce; 'Tis harmless, and of compounds rare, Selected with especial care. And thus it is ranks so high, Whilst one and all may now rely  
On "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER."

**THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER.**

The constitution of the person and the condition of the scalp have much to do with the length of time it requires for new hair to grow; also this or that will depend much upon the vital force remaining in the hair glands. New hairs are first seen to start around the margin of the bald spots, near the permanent hair, and extend outwards until the spots are covered more or less thickly with fine short hair. Excessive brushing should be guarded against as soon as the small hairs make their appearance; but the scalp may be sponge with rain-water to advantage occasionally. The scalp may be pressed and moved on the bone by the fingerends, which quickens the circulation and softens the spots which have remained long bald. On applying this hair-dressing it enlivens the scalp, and, in cases where the hair begins to fall, a few applications will arrest it, and the new growth presents the luxuriance and colour of youth.

"The Mexican Hair Renewer" may be procured of any first-class Perfumer, Chemist, or Dealer in Toilet Articles throughout the kingdom at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. In case the dealer has not the preparation in stock, and recommends something else as being "similar," do not be deceived. In case he will not procure it for you, it will be sent free of freight upon receipt of 4s. to any part of England.

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